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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

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NOTICE.—Owing to the extent to which the disgraceful practice has been carried, of palming off inferior, indistinct, and inartistic productions as being original Photographs, HERBERT & Co. inform their correspondents that almost all genuine portraits bear the name of the Photographer or of the Publisher on the back or the front of the picture; where such a guarantee is not to be found, the Portraits, almost without exception, are utterly spurious.

HERBERT & Co. can guarantee that every portrait sold by them is a genuine production, and they solicit an inspection of their unequalled and interesting collection of Original Portraits, both plain and exquisitely colored.

CARTES DE VISITE.

AMONGST numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment, HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.
Sir Archibald Alison.
Duke of Athol.
Duc d' Aumale.
Auber.
Marie Amelie.
Cardinel Antonelli.
The Japanese Ambassadors, at present in England.
Dr. Babington.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.
T. Benedict, Esq.
Sterndale Bennett.
Mons. Berryer.
Sergeant Bookin.
Rosa Bonheur.
Sir David Brewster.
Shirley Brooks.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.
The late I. K. Brunell.
Captain Burton.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.
Baron Bunsen.
Sir James Brook.
Blondin.
Serjeant Ballantine.
John Bright.
Lord Brougham.
Sir John Burgoyne.
Louis Blanc.
Buckstone.
Mrs. Billington.
Mademoiselle Bressant.
Agnes Boucicault.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Sir James Bowring.
Lord Cowley.
Duke of Cambridge.
Duchess of Cambridge.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Richard Cobden.
Lord Cranworth.
Eliza Cook.
Michael Costa.
George Cruickshank, Esq.
Professor De Morgan.
Late Lord Canning.
The late Lady Canning.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.
Sir James Clerk.
Earl of Carlisle.
Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duleep Singh the Maharajah.
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
Du Chaillu.
Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
Sir Charles Eastlake.
Lord Elgin.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key; of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Giuglini.
W. E. Gladstone
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough.
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton.
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hofman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Baron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Ingis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.

Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence.
Mons. Lessepa.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville.
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm. Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford
The O'Donogha
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Mademoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song," from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mrs. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
Miss Louisa Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windham.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff.
Mr. Yelverton.

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE
THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Price 12 Rs. per dozen, Plain.

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen.
H. R. H. The late Prince Consort.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. The Princess Royal.
H. R. H. Princess Alice.
H. R. H. Prince Alfred.
H. R. H. Princess Helena.
H. R. H. Princess Louisa.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur.
H. R. H. Prince Leopold.
H. R. H. Princess Beatrice.

HERBERT & Co. can supply all the above Royal Portraits exquisitely colored by the first artists. Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE OF ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

HERBERT & Co. have also received a rare and beautiful assortment of Colored Photographs, a few of which are enumerated. Price, Colored Rs. 25 per dozen.

H. I. M. The Emperor of the French.
H. I. M. The Empress of the French.

There are five different Photographs of the Empress; one in out-door costume; one attired for the drawing-room; one arm-in-arm with the Emperor: and two in evening dress, all of them very beautiful.

Emperor of Russia, Empress of Russia.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Cambridge.
H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge.
The King and The Queen of Holland.
The Ex-King and The Ex-Queen of Naples.

The exquisite Photograph of this beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles; one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with the Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.

The Grand Duchess of Baden.
The Prince and The Princess Leinigen.
Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Duchess St. Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern.
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal.
The Duchess of Orleans.

October 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

WE have appointed Mr. GEORGE EDMUND PILCHER, our Manager in the Carting Agency, Boree Bunder and Byculla Stations, and will sign per procuration for the undersigned in the above concern.

VUNDRAWUN PURSHOTUMDASS,
For CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battans, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 21st instant, the rate for the CONVEYANCE OF UNPRESSED COTTON will be increased from *sixteen* to *twenty* pies per Ton per mile.

W. C. PENSON, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 5th Dec., 1863.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Managing Agent of the above named Company, will receive Tenders up to the 20th December, for the supply of SMALL STORES required for the above Company for twelve months

Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Small Stores," to be sent to the address of the undersigned, at the Company's Office, Lall Baugh, Parell, where printed lists of the Stores required to be supplied with form of Tender attached, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, and on which Form alone will tenders be considered.

The Company are not bound to accept the lowest nor any Tender. J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices Bombay, December 1863.

NOTICE.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES ON THE 17TH DECEMBER 1863.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of new Marine Stores, consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, copper Bolts, Bunting of colours, copper sheathing, Iron of sorts and sizes, chain cables, Nails Iron and copper, Paints Europe, of different descriptions Iron plates of various sizes. &c. &c.

Terms of Sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid before the articles are cleared away.

The Purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

Further information can be ascertained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock yard.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper, office, 2nd December 1863

BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at the Bank's office here on 15th proximo. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on any Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES,

Bombay, 19th November 1863. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that by virtue of Clause 5 of the Preliminary Deed, all Shares upon which the amount of Rupees (100) One Hundred made payable on the above mentioned dates shall not have been deposited, on or before the 12th instant, will be absolutely forfeited to the use and for the benefit of the Company, together with the sum of Rupees 20 per Share already deposited.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, 1st December 1863.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

Directors.

Chairman—The Hon. M. H. Scott, Member of Council, &c.
H. Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee.
The Rev. Francis Gell, Poona.
Herbert Giraud, Esq., M. D., Grant Medical College.
Arthur M. Moore, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
John Peet, Esq M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. Trevor Roper, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. Spring, Bombay.
With power to add to their number.
Solicitor—G. S. Judge, Esq.
Hon. Sec.—The Rev. J. J. Franham.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian Education to children, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, No. 1, Rampar Row.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co.,

Hummum, Street Fort.

HAVE just received, by the last Mail, a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Row Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice designs, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8 unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware; such as Flower Vases, table Ornaments, &c. &c.

Elegant Frames, for Photographs.

Albums for Carte de Visites.

Violin Bows and Strings.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., in great variety, also

Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.

Patterns for Embroideries.

Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper, Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes from some of the best makers in Germany.

Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver, Brass, and Bronze Stands.

Mouldings for Frames, for Pictures and Mirrors.

Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.

Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.

The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.

Terms—*Cash.*

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain Turner, Secretary.

Notices.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pending the payment of Premium and FIRST INSTALMENT on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES in terms of the Resolutions passed in London on 17th October, the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from this date to 31st December inclusive

W. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the Second Issue of Shares of this Bank, is made payable on the 15th day January next; and a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the 15th day of February 1864, at the Bank office, Rampart Row.

Interest will be charged at rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls, and any Shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified dates will be subject to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,

Bombay, 4th December 1863. Manager.

NOTICE.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES.

AT a full Meeting of the Court of Directors held in London, on 17th October 1863, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1st.—That, for the purposes of the Bank it is deemed by this Court necessary to increase the Capital of the Company to the sum of £750,000 by the creation of further capital to the extent of £250,000 in 10,000 shares of £25 each to be paid up in full as hereinafter mentioned; and (the requisite assent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having been obtained) that such further capital be created accordingly.

2nd.—That such shares be, and the same are hereby issued at a premium of £10 sterling per share (such premiums to be added to the reserved fund of the Bank) and allotted at such premium to the shareholders appearing on the registers in London and Bombay, on the 30th day of November next, (two days previously to which the Registers are to be closed) in the proportion of one share for two existing shares held by them, and on or before the 31st of December next a written notice must be given to the Directors by the several shareholders, of their intention to accept such allotment, and the premium of £10, together with the first instalment of £5 per share must be paid, failing which acceptance and payment the allotment will become void.

3rd.—That the amount payable in respect of such shares be paid by the following instalments, viz., the premium of £10 and first instalment of £5 per share on the 31st December 1863, a further instalment of £7 10s. per share on the 1st July 1864, and a further instalment of £12 10s. per share on the 1st January 1865, such payments to be made in London or Bombay according as the shares are respectively registered

4th.—That in respect of the first instalment of the new capital, the proprietors be entitled to share in the profits of the Bank for the half year ending the 30th June 1864; in respect of the second instalment, for the half year ending 31st December 1864; and in respect of the third instalment for the half year ending 30th June 1865.

5th.—That shareholders shall have the option of prepaying the last instalments on the first of January or 1st July 1864, and be thereupon entitled to a dividend for the half year commencing from such day of payment.

6th.—That interest at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum shall be paid on the second and third instalments from the time they respectively become due until payment thereof.

7th.—That for any odd shares held by any proprietor on the 30th November next a memorandum entitling the holder to "one half interest in a new share" will be issued on application at the Offices of the Bank in London or Bombay, and a provision is to be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank together with a similar memorandum, on or before 31st December next, thereby entitling the holder of such two memoranda to one new share and on which day the premium and first instalment, in respect of such new share are to be paid otherwise the right to such share will become absolutely forfeited.

8th.—That all shares, not allotted as above provided for, are to be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Court.

9th.—That on payment of the first instalment of £5 per share the holder of each share shall sign such a Deed of accession to the Company's Deed of settlement as the Directors shall require, and shall be thereupon registered as Shareholder.

By order of the Court of Directors.
D. T. ROBERTSON, Chief Manager,

Separate Notices will be forwarded to all Shareholders on the Bombay Register.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to	3	months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
Do.	4	Do.	4	Do.
Do.	6	Do.	5	Do.
Do.	12	Do.	6	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

Capital, One Million Sterling, (with power to increase.)

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Court of Directors.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).

Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).

Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London), Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co. China).

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate Hyde Park.

Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. Calcutta and Glasgow).

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.

Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of Londone.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

In India.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Direc

Branches.

Bombay ....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
Kurrachee ......H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

Agents at Calcutta and Madras.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
4 „	at 2s.	1¼d. „
3 „	at 2s.	1¼d. „
2 „	at 2s.	1d. „
1 „	at 2s.	0¾d. „
On Demand	at 2s.	0½d. „

Discounts and Loans.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

Deposits.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „	5 „
12 „ „	6 „

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE, in Rutherfield Street, next to No. 1, lately occupied by Mrs. E. A. Harrison. Apply to. LAWRENCE & Co.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The Annual Examination of the Scottish Orphanage will be held in the Institution, at Mahim, on THURSDAY the 17th December, at half-past 3 P.M. The Revd Dr. Wilson will preside. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE.—At the request of some Members of the Society of Friends from England, a MEETING FOR DIVINE WORSHIP will be held at the American Mission Chapel, Jail Road, on SABBATH EVENING, 13th instant, at six o'clock.

The company of any who incline to attend will be acceptable.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS are hereby invited for a suitable and Economical Description of Fencing for General adoption for Government Premises, at Poona. A memo. should accompany each Design, stating at what rate *per running foot*, such fencing could be erected.

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Bombay, 10th Dec. 1863.

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(Continued.)

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Byron's Tales and Poems with steel Engravings by Fenden, rl. 8vo., extra cloth gilt edges	7	8
Lockhart's Ancient Spanish Ballad, profusely illustrated, the Borders and Ornamental Vignettes by Owen Jones, 4to, bound in crimson morocco extra gilt... edges	38	12
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Many Thoughts on many Things, a Book of Reference by Southgate, 4to, crimson cloth gilt edges	14	0
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John Leech's Pictures of English Life, reprinted from Punch: fourth series, oblong	9	0
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Friday, 11*th December* 1863.

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To Calcutta and back......Rs. 17 to 18

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COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs	560 to 565
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	565 to 570
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New Compta, (ready.)	„	545 to 550
New Dharwar Sawginned	„	640 to 645
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	525 to 530
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Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs.	7 10 to 7 12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	6 4 to 6 5
Gingelly mixed (Black	„	32 to 33
and White)	„	38 to 39
Niger	„	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 10	John Bright (s)	Bethune	Hongkong Nov. 15.
	Shaw Allum	Ricker	Calcutta Sep 23.
	Futtay Rozac	Hodges	Rangoon Oct. 13.
	Malta (s)	Hyde	Suez Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 10	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *John Bright*, from Hongkong.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy, and one Native Padree.

Per Brig *Futtay Rozac*, from Rangoon.—Mrs. S. C. Hodges.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Mr. J. B. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Wieler, and 175 Natives.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per steamer *John Bright*, from Hongkong: Country ship *Prince of Wales*, off Goa desired to be reported.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Brig *Wagjee* for Calcutta and Cannanore.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Sept. 11
519 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
Charente (s),
578 Colonist, Gibson. Sept. 4
1199 Coquetrick, Kinslie—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
411 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd. Aug. 28
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre. July 22
848 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. Aug. 29
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co. Aug. 14
480 Express, Piers.
949 Gertrude, Spedding. Sept. 26
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 11
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson,
1780 Glendower, Hughes.
1598 H. M. St. Assaye. Oct. 24
1221 King Arthur, Grigs. Oct. 9
900 Lepanto, Martin. Oct. 9
1036 Marian Moore, Monce.—Lawrence & Co. Aug. 17
701 Monarchy, Day. Oct. 12
731 Percy Douglas, Hanson.
956 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 4
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 24
893 Sebastian Cabot, Morgan. Oct. 24
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 21
799 Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.
984 Southampton, Linstrong. Aug. 27
722 Saltans, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co. Sept. 11
1744 Tweed, Stuart. Sept. 4
1034 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
505 Yarra, Nairn. Sept. 22

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 5
1061 Kirkham, Routledge,

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169 Enfield, Reid.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic, Scott. Oct. 1
1091 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
1209 Alsager,—Souza, Pinto and Co. Sept. 29
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Oct. 9
847 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1249 Arundel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1330 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 29
1547 Black Eagle, Basset. Oct. 6
1382 Bulwark, Bannantyne,—W. Nicol & Co.
869 Coronet, Coveny.
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1130 Cicero, Alexander. Oct. 1
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
972 Concordia, Ross, W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 8
760 Dorothy—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
1393 Duncraian, Finlay.—Cardwell Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
937 Flower of the Forest, Bensley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. Sept. 11
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor,—Remington & Co.
1117 Henry Moore, Steward,
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown,
1316 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. Sept. 20
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co. Sept. 25
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. Aug. 9
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris. Oct. 8
1707 King of Algeria, Carphy. Oct. 6
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariatt, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Sept. 29
Montrose,—Remington & Co.
643 Moreno, Whiting.
697 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co. July 28
1001 Otago, Masterton. Sept. 25
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1228 Princess Alexandra, White.—John Clover & Co. Sept. 24
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters. Aug. 29
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 20
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 25
1000 Roodes.
1075 South, Wilson,
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Sept. 28
1101 Shannon. Aug. 13
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott. Sept. 28
264 Stardy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Booner. Aug. 13
432 Tim Whiffler, Cottier,
697 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker. Aug. 26
1349 Uncas, Greely. Aug. 2
1250 Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.
1011 Vicksbergh, Scott. Oct. 9
837 Vittoria, Martin. Sept. 24
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

Baron Macaulay, Cunningham.—E. Latham & Co. July 3
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. Oct. 1
1598 Clanmerden, Gibson.—John Clover & Co. Sept. 29
1998 Diadem.
949 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co. Sept. 24
348 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22
1051 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol and Co. Sept. 24
1067 May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mollissa. Sept. 29
1011 Vicksburg, Scott.

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

490 Ellen Masters, Glover,
386 Nerbudda.
890 Prince of Wales, Wincklers. Sept. 30

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise. Hayes.
810 Fort Regent. Oct. 1

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Beasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veery.
Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SYDNEY.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladstone.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt. Williams—Lyon Brothers. & Co.
1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Maclius

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471 Aoa.
1127 Earlof Elgin. July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
990 Montrose, Crossley—Lyon Brothers. & Co. Oct. 5
1180 Burmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.
813 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.
698 City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co. Sept. 26
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co. July 15
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 25
Outram (s)—B. C & R S. N. & Co.

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.

FROM CHINA.

477 Good Success.

FROM CALCUTTA.

467 Asteroid, Gardener.
797 Cabahar.
1278 Celestial Empire, Morray—W. Nicol & Co.
1402 Clydesdale. B & A Hormarjee
826 Clymene.
1056 Day Dream
320 Emu.
368 Faluca Sadan.
664 Mary Ann.
982 Princess Sommawatty, Robinson, Henry Forman.
1166 Startled Fawn.
1090 T. E. Lemon, Lemon, Rainy.
363 Teazer.
1179 Thomas Seddos, Dodds, Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 24

FROM MOULMEIN.

426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon.

FROM BEISEDORE.

Kildare W. John

FROM BOSTON.

991 Pericles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones.
738 Akbar, Lizzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes.—Fleming & Co.
Chimera, Mott. Aug. 1
336 F. Bazil, Laws.
467 Fenny, Chase.
336 Frederick Basail, Laws.
1450 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
Mudge, Stewart.—Fleming & Co.
672 Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
357 Telegraph, Jones.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

461 Richard Cobden, Rendall. Aug. 7

FROM SUNDERLAND.

811 Alipore—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

783 Assaye, Andrews.—Fleming & Co. July 15
1254 Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 28
599 Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of yesterday announced the arrivals of the *Chillingham* Dunn. from Colombo 6th Nov.; *Bengal*, Maillard, from Marseilles 13th July; *Martha*, Anderson, from Galle 6th Nov.; *Sprinwood*, Griffiths, from Colombo 23rd Oct.; *Moulmein* Irvine, from Akyab 7th Nov.; touched at Chittagong 20th Nov.; *Thunder*, Rodger, from Hong-Kong 16th Nov.; touched at Singapore 24th Nov.; *Midnight*, Brack, from Hong-Kong 7th Oct.; *Camilla*, Mocel, from Mauritius 24th Oct.; *Wave Queen*, *Fazarabany*, *Charlemagne* and *Arracan*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Wilby, Lieut.-Colonel, 14th King's Own Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Murray, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Willoughby, Ensign, J. 1st Lancers, on duty, from Carwar.

DEDARTURES.—DEPARTURES. 10.

Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Regt. of Foot, on duty, to Kirkee.

Moore, Captain, 2nd Scind Horse, on duty, to Jacobabad.

Dickinson, Captain, 3rd Scind Horse, on duty, to Jacobabad.

Murray, Major, J. F., 97th Regiment of Foot, to join, to Saugor.

Oldershaw, Major, C. E., Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Swanson, Captain, F., Artillery, to join, to Poona.

Walker, Lieut, J. B., Royal Artillery, to join, to Rajcote.

Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, T., 33rd Regiment of Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 10TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment, is requested to send an escort of one Corporal and one Private to-morrow at 6 A.M., to the House of Correction, Byculla, to receive charge of Private James Falconbridge, Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, on his discharge therefrom.

Private Falconbridge, is to be attached to the 103rd Regiment, for the day, and will be sent to rejoin by the evening train to-morrow.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1863.

No. 595.—The four Senior Wheelers of each Field Battery Brigade are allowed the rank and clothing of Serjeant, but without increase of pay. This applies equally to the four Senior Collar makers of each Field Brigade.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1863.

No. 596.—The following General Order by the Government of India dated 24th November 1863, No. 704, is republished :—

"No. 704.—The following Promotions and Alterations of Rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

Promotions.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Frost Nuthall, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel from 21st April 1863, vice Lieutenant-General R. Blackall, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major William Lockyer Merewhether, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col. from 21st April 1863, vice Lieutenant-General R. Blackall, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Captain John Frederick Harman Brown, Madras Infantry, to be Major from 21st April 1863, vice Lieutenant General R. Blackall, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Fytche, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel from 10th June 1863, vice Major-General John Anderson Barstow, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Robert Phayre, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col. from 10th June 1863, vice Major-General John Anderson Barstow Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Captain Charles Fortunatus Grant, Bombay Infantry, to be Major from 10th June 1863 vice Major John Anderson Barstow, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Edward Charles Marston, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col. from 29th June 1863, vice General Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, G. C. B., Royal (Madras) Engineers, deceased.

Captain Linnæus Tripe, Madras Infantry, to be Major from 29th June 1863, vice General Sir James Lillyman Cardwell, G. C. B., Royal (Madras) Engineers, deceased.

Alterations of Rank.

Colonel Henry William Blake, Madras Infantry, from 12th March 1863 vice Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram Bart. G.C.B. and K.S.I., Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William Boudier, Madras Infantry, from 12th March 1863, vice Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B. and K.S.I., Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Major Cecil Nicholls, Madras Infantry, from 12th March 1863, vice Lieutenant General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B. and K.S.I., Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Colonel Charles Patteson, Bengal Infantry, from 18th March 1863, vice Lieutenant-General James Perry, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Edmund Mayne, Madras Staff Corps, from 18th March 1863, vice Lieutenant-General James Perry, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Martin Boileau Whish, Bengal Infantry, from 18th March 1863, vice Lieutenant-General James Perry, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Colonel Reynel George Taylor, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, from 3rd April 1863, vice Major General David Forbes, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic John Goldsmid, Madras Staff Corps, from 3rd April 1863, vice Major General David Forbes, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Major Robert Gordon, Bombay Infantry, from 3rd April 1863, vice Major General David Forbes, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Colonel Richard Walter O'Grady, Madras Infantry, from 6th April 1863, vice Lieutenant General Duncan Gordon Scott, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel William Adam Anstruther Thomson, Bengal Cavalry, from 6th April 1863, vice Lieutenant General Duncan Gordon Scott, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Alexander Sutton Osborn Donaldson, Bengal Infantry from 6th April 1863, vice Lieutenant General Duncan Gordon Scott, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Colonel Charles Frederick North, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, from 14th April 1863 vice Lieutenant-General Thomas Fiddes, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Gustavus Halliday, Madras Infantry, from 14th April 1863, vice Lieutenant-General Thomas Fiddes, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Thomas Whittaker Seager, Bengal Infantry, from 14th April 1863, vice Lieutenant-General Thomas Fiddes, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Colonel Charles Vyvyan Cox, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, from 17th April 1863, vice Lieutenant-General William Henry Hewitt, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Rodes Green, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, from 17th April 1863, vice Lieutenant-General William Henry Hewitt, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major St. John O'Neill Muter, Bombay Infantry, from 17th April 1863, vice Lieutenant General William Henry Hewitt, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

No. 597.—The following Native promotion is made :

16th Regt. N. I., Jemedar Kasseem Khan, to be Subedar, from 18th Nov. 1863; vice Subedar Major Shaik Jeewan, pensioned and Subedar Ahmed Khan deceased.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1863.

No. 598.—The pay of Armstrong Gun Armourers in India, is to be same as allowed by Horse Guards' General Regimental Order of 31st August 1860 for this Class of Artificers elsewhere, viz., Serjeants' pay without Additional Allowance.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1863.

No. 599.—The services of Assistant Apothecaries A. B. Rhodes (No. 370) and W. Fearn (No. 543) are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1863.

No. 600.—The following Extract from Division Orders by Major General E. Green, C. B., Commanding Mhow Division of the Army, dated Camp Mhow 3rd November 1863, is confirmed :—

The Officer Commanding A. Battery 4th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has permission to issue 5 lbs of extra Forage per diem and 2 lbs. of linseed in addition to the usual ration of gram to each horse in the Battery for 3 months from the 6th October 1863.

No. 601.—Deputy Inspector General Arnott, C. B. is directed to resume charge of the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Mhow Division, in addition to those of Inspector General of Hospitals, until further orders.

No. 603.—Lieutenant C. Douglas, of H. M.'s 15th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, with permission to proceed *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 604.—The following Promotions are made from 29th November last in consequence of the departure of Captain F. P. Mignon to Europe :—

Captain C. F. Keays to act as Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain L'Estrange to act as Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, vice Keays.

Lieutenant J. B. Fenwick to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, vice L'Estrange.

Captain Davies to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, vice Fenwick.

Lieutenant W. T. Keays to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class, vice Davies.

No. 605.—Under instructions received from the Secretary of State for India the appointment of Commandant of Engineers will cease from this date. The duty of preparing the Returns and correspondence of that Corps will in future be conducted in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, under such orders as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to issue.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 9th Dec. 1863.

Major M. J. Battye cadre 31st Regt. N. I. is placed on General Duty Bombay with effect from the 27th ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Royal Artillery No. 1 Battery 21st Brigade Captain H. S. K. Pechell from 21st November to 31st December 1863, in extention to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

6th Dragoons.—Cornet S. A. H. Player from 14th November to 13th December 1863, in extention to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

6th Dragoons.—Cornet M. R. Coleman from 14th November, to 13rd December 1863, in extension to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

106th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Gleig from 2nd December 1863 to 2nd June 1864, to proceed to Poona for the purpose of studying the Hindostanee language, this cancels the leave granted to this officer in G. O. C. N. 791 of the 26th September 1863.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 10th Dec. 1863.

Mr. Francis Large was appointed 2nd Officer of the *Hugh Rose* from the 9th instant.

Mr. David Morgan appointed Clerk of the *Hugh Rose* from the 4th instant.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1863.

No. 66.—The services of Assistant Apothecaries A. B. Rhodes (No. 370) and W. Fearn (No. 543) are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the Service.

Civil.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, December* 10.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esquire, M. D., to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Mr Jainteelall is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Bhownuggur Districts.

Mr. Luckmee Ram, First Carcoon in the Botad Talook, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Bhownuggur Districts.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants J. L. Fagan and A. H Wodehouse, Supernumerary Assistants to the Superintendent, Revenue Survery and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country, have been promoted to the grade of Assistant Superintendents, the former from the 17th October 1860, and the latter from the 1st November 1863.

Lieutenant J. H. Lloyd has been confirmed in the appointment of Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Ruttnagherry, from 1st March 1862, instead of 22nd December 1862.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Kearney, late Acting Civil Surgeon, Rutnagherry, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 19th November 1863.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kendall, R. E. having been ordered to Calcutta on special duty, Captain Holland, R. E., is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Public Works Accounts during Lieutenant-Colonel Kendall's absence, continuing to perform the duties of Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

* As published in the *Government Gazette* of 12th March 1863, at page 520.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, December* 2.)

PROCLAMATION.—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd December 1863

Whereas the death of the Right Hon'ble James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.G.C.B., and G.M.S.I., has caused a vacancy in the office of Governor-General of India; and Whereas it has been provided by the 50th Section of the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, that "if any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor-General of India, when no provisional successor shall be in India to supply such vacancy, then, and in every such case, the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, or the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, who shall have been first appointed to the office of Governor by Her Majesty, shall hold and execute the said office of Governor-General of India and Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal until a successor shall arrive, or until some person in India shall be duly appointed thereto ;" and Whereas there is not in India any provisional successor to supply the vacancy in the office of Governor General of India, it is Hereby proclaimed that His Excellency, Colonel Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath and Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, has this day assumed the office of Governor-General of India and Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

His Excellency Colonel Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat in His Excellency's Council under a Salute of 21 Guns from the ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,
E. C. BAYLEY. Sec. to the Gov. of India.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Hazareebaugh, on the morning of the 27th November, the wife of Apothecary G. Hogan, 52nd Light Infantry, of a son.

At Nagpore, on the 27th instant, the wife of Captain D. S. B. Walton, of a daughter.

At Meean Meer, on the 1st inst., the wife of Captain J. Hudson, Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore Divison, of a son.

At Roorkee, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Lieutenant C. C. Scott Moncrieff, R. E., of a son.

At Nungumbakum, on the 4th December, the wife of Mr. James G. Garrett, of a daughter.

At Vepery, on the 3rd December, the wife of Mr. James Millar, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Allyghur, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. W. Simpson, M. A. Chaplain of Agra and Surrogate, Mr. C. G. W. Tetley, to Latitia grand-daughter of John Nichterlein, Esq., Indigo Planter, Mudrook Factory, in the Allyghur District.—No Cards.

At Benares, on the 18th Nov., by the Revd. James Williamson of the Allahabad Presbyterian Church, David Hay, Esq., of the Customs, N. W. P., to Miss Emily Ann Lyon.—No cards.

At St. John's Church, on the 27th Nov., by the, Revd. Mr. Richards, Mr. G. H. Stapleton, to Margaret, widow of the late Mr. T. G. Read.

DEATHS.

On the 9th instant, at the Medical Hall, Byculla, Mr. Josiah Melhuish, aged 28, (late of Messrs. Treacher & Co.) of apoplexy.

At Ajmere, Rajpootana on Friday the 27th November, Arthur Glanville, the dearly beloved child of Dr. Murray, Civil Surgeon, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the morning of the 2nd instant, drowned while bathing in an Irrigation Canel, near the Village of Kitbore, on the road from Meerut to Ghoormuktesir, J. Kalberer, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.

Killed in action, at Umbeyla Pass, on the 18th November, Lieutenant H. H. Chapman, Adjutant, H. M.'s 101st Regiment, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

Killed in action in the Craig Picquet, at Umbeyla Pass on on the 20th November, Ensign, A. B. Sanderson, H, M. 101st Regiment, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

Killed in action in the Craig Picquet, at Umbeyla Pass, on the 20th November, Assistant Surgeon W. Peile, H. M.'s 101st Regiment, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

At Madras, on the 1st December, Mrs. Charlotte Louise, Miller, aged 49 years, widow of the late Wm. Miller, Esq., merchant of Madras.

At Darjeeling, on the 25th Nov., Florence, daughter of W. S. Atkinson, Esq.,—aged 5 years.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th December 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KARWAR, &c

The Mails for Karwar (late Sadashegur), Mangalore Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorn, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatum, per steamer *India*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock A.M.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed Tuesday, next the 15th instant at 10 o'clock A.M. touching on her way at Mandavie.

Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *via* the Cape, once a month *i. e.* from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER—1863.

New Moon, Friday ...... 11th 1h. 45.5m. A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ...... 17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday ...... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	11	Daybreak at 5h 6m.	6 24	5 22	11 5	11 26	9th December. Time—7h. 58m. 39s.1.
Sat.	12	Twilight ends 6.42	6 25	5 23	11 49	0 12	
Sun.	13	3rd Sunday after Advent.	6 25	5 23	10 36	0 59	
Mon.	14	Mars rises at 4.33 A.M.	6 26	5 24	1 22	1 45	
Tues	15	Mars sets at 3.41 P.M.	6 27	5 24	2 8	2 3°	
Wed	16	O. Sapienta.	6 27	5 24	2 59	3 26	
Thur	17	Jupiter rises at 3.34	6 28	5 25	3 52	4 17	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 11th.—Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.—Charles X. killed, 1718.—Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrived with a fleet in the Ganges, 1756.

Sunday 12th.—New Zealand discovered, 1642.—Fort George Captured, 1813.

Saturday 13th.—The great (brass) Beezapoor gun, weighing 41 tons, cast in India, 1685.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784.

Monday 14th.—Washington died, 1799.—Sikh War commenced, 1845.—Prince Consort died, 1861.

Tuesday 15th.—Storm of Gawilghur, 1803.—Second Battle of Rangoon, 1824.—Re-interment of Napoleon, 1840,

Wednesday 16th.—

Thursday 17th.—Sir Humphery Davy born, 1778.—Bolivar died, 1830.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 9th Dec. 1863.

From Cochin to Cassum Jooma, Calcutta to Nemaram Ramperdoss, Lahore to Guneshdass Jamalimull, Chittagong to Moolah Gabun Noor Bhoyee, Nagpore to Kullianjee Pestonjee Dubail, Ahmedabad to William West, Mooltan to Purmanund Hemraz, Indore to Hunraj Hazreemull, Calcutta to Abbaosman.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Dec. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 2
AGRA	Dec. 5	LAHORE	Dec. 2
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 5	LONDON	Nov 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 21	MADRAS	Dec. 5
BANGALORE	Dec. 4	MALTA	Nov. 26
CALCUTTA	Dec. 2	MEERUT	Dec. 5
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Dec. 5
CEYLON	Nov. 30	PUNJAUB	Dec. 2
COCHIN	Nov. 28	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 5	RANGOON	Nov. 18
FRANCE	Nov. 23	SUEZ	Nov. 13
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 23

THE
Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

WE understand that at a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held yesterday, the principle of allowing interest on fixed deposits was affirmed, and the rate was fixed for the present at 9 per cent. for a period not exceeding 3 months.

AN official report to the Government of India in the Railway department, mentions that if the supply of permanent-way material from Bengal does not fail, there is every reason to expect, that the East India Railway will be opened for public traffic up to the banks of the Jumna at Allahabad, by the 1st march 1864, up to Boolundshuhur road, by the 1st January 1864, and up to the banks of the Jumna at Delhi, by 1st July 1864.

WE learn from a *Calcutta Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 2nd instant, that Sir William Denison had duly arrived, and had that day taken the oaths and his seat in Council, as Governor General of India. The Government proclamation explicitly states, what otherwise had indeed been generally surmised, that no one in India held the provisional appointment,—and Sir William assumes the office, in virtue of the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Victoria Cap. 67, the 50th Section of which provides, that in the event of a vacancy occurring in the Office of Governor General and there being no provisional successor in India to supply such vacancy—"then and in every such case, the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, or the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, who shall have been first appointed to the office of Governor by Her Majesty, shall hold and execute the said office of Governor-General of India, and Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or until some person in India shall be duly appointed thereto." Sir William Denison being senior as a Governor to Sir Bartle Frere, assumes the office of Governor General accordingly "until a successor shall arrive."

IN continuation of our remark on Lord Clyde's Campaign for the suppression of the mutiny and the restoration of peace to India, alike in respect to his own operations and those of the Generals, such as Sir Hugh Rose and General Whitlock, who were acting in conformity with his plans, and subject to his instructions, we now proceed to notice on the authority of his own memorandums how completely the Generals refered to were subject to him in every movement short of interference with their action in the field.

As the Bombay and Madras Columns approached the Jumna in the summer of 1858 they looked to Lord Clyde for their instructions. It was necessary for him to treat all the operations extending from Patna in the East to Rajpootana in the North-west, as one whole in order to afford a certain reciprocal support in the various columns. If, says Lord Clyde "the enormous distance be taken into account, the great number of columns prosecuting separate campaigns, though each of them looked to me and the small body of men under my immediate command as the centre and base to which every general might appeal for support and assistance, it will be easy to conceive the care, attention, and strictness required to produce concert among the columns and their leaders, to induce the whole to work with harmony towards the general result : hence came it that whilst I myself was actually engaged in Rohilcund in the field, every spare moment of my time was taken up in watching, and on occasions directing, Sir Edward Lugard in Behar, Sir Hugh Rose in Bundlecund, and General Whitlock, who was moving to the north-east, and on the right of Sir Hugh Rose, and who had just come within the wide circle of operation."

In May the chief himself entered Rohilcund, various actions were fought, and after the battle of Barilly, the province was reduced to subjection and very rapidly to order, and he returned quickly to Futtehghur, to which place the electric wire reached, in order that he might be more at hand for reference from the distant division generals. By this time Sir Hugh Rose had taken Calpee in conformity with his original instructions, and General Whitlock had advanced to Banda. Now however arrived the result which Lord Clyde says had often occurred to him as possible. The rebel force of Tantia Topia had not been greatly pressed by Sir Hugh Rose's brave, but small and dreadfully worn, force. After Calpee fell, Tantia doubled upon his pursuers, and joined by fugitives from other broken rebel forces besides his own, marched with extraordinary rapidity on Gwalior after his defeat. Scindiah's troops mutinied, and went over to Tantia, and Scindiah himself was obliged to fly from his own capital, and his guns, treasure and everything else, fell into the hands of the rebels.

"Thus" says Lord Clyde "had the prognostications made before the siege of Lucknow become verified to the letter. Independent of the insurrection of Oude, we had, in consequence of the dispersion of the rebels from Lucknow and from Calpee, three campaigns on our hands at once not one of which could be trifled with. Gwalior, the territory of our fast and almost only ally, could not wait a moment; from Behar, our oldest and most valuable provinces were threatened; Calcutta itself was much alarmed in consequence. There was a Guerilla war in Goruckpore; in Bundlecund our two or three garrisons only were safe, and the majority of chiefs in that wild province were in arms against us. The Governor General was residing at Allahabad, and could hear from his own house the sound of the guns, in occasional skirmishes, just across the Ganges, on the borders of Oude. So hard were our resources pressed, that when I joined him in the middle of June, from Futtehpore there was but a slender garrison of 300 British soldiers in the Fort of Allahabad, at that time the centre of Government as well as of the grand circle of military operations."

Affairs even at this time were certainly critical enough. Sir Hugh Rose was moved on Gwalior, with the assistance of a brigade from Sir Henry Roberts' force, and a strong detachment from Agra. Gwalior was taken by Sir Hugh Rose's force, but it did nothing more; it was the battle fought shortly afterwards by Sir Robert Napier that finished off the rebel Army that took Gwalior, and the feat of Sir Robert Napiers force on this occasion, was one of the most brilliant achievements during the whole war. The hunt after Tantia Topee commenced then and was only finished in the April following, nine months afterwards, when Tantia Topee was captured in April 1859 and the mutiny may be said to have been completely snuffed out.

The hurried recital we have thus given of the military operations for the destruction of the rebel forces and the restoration of order, shows plainly enough how entirely the management of the whole rested with the Commander-in-Chief himself, and how in a system of moveable columns of his establishing, within the theatre of war, it did not admit of any officer in command of one of these columns exercising "a purely independent command or effecting operations from his own base"—and this of course strikes at the root of the claim set up by the Madras column even though backed, in the true felling of *esprit de corps* with the support of the old Madras Commander-in-Chief himself. The dependence of the Madras Column on the Commander-in-Chief for instructions, is completely proved by a memorandum from Head Quarters in the end of April 1858, dictated by Lord Clyde to Sir William Mansfield as Chief of the Staff, in which General Whitlock is informed that it is the opinion of the Governor General and the Commander in Chief that "the native portion of his force should be cantoned at Banda till after the rains, while the European portion of it might proceed to Allahabad to occupy quarters should circumstances render this necessary; and he is moreover directed to march to the right bank of the Jumna to co-operate with Sir Hugh Rose, and then to retrace his steps immediately after the reduction of Calpee, and finally he is required to acknowledge the receipt of these instructions by telegraph to the Commander-in-Chief's camp in Rohilcund.

It is curious to note in these papers, looking back upon the events of 1857-58 the evidences they afford of the difficulties by which the generals were on all hands surrounded. Thus from a letter from the Chief of the Staff dictated by Lord Clyde, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Dapartment, we gather that Sir Hugh Rose must have been grumbling at a dreadful rate about the inadequacy of his force and entreating earnestly for reinforcements. "It is obvious" says this letter, referring to communications from Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Hugh Rose, "that they do not appreciate the calls made for troops in other parts of the empire beyond the sphere of their immediate observation. This is very natural and not a subject of remark, excepting that the attention of the Governor-General should be drawn to the circumstance. Sir Hugh Rose dwells on the fact of his having had no reserves. This is hardly an accurate statement. The troops at Mhow and the Rajpootana column gave him an effectual support on his left flank, and kept his direct communications by the Agra road free, as shown by the detachment of one of Major General Roberts brigades to Jubbulpore, under the orders of his Lordship, when Sir Hugh Rose became alarmed for his rear. On his right flank he was in like manner assured by the laborious march of Major General Whitlock's brigades which actually operated in Banda, in time to render the capture of Calpee, aided as Sir Hugh Rose was by a column formed in the Doab to co-operate with him from the left bank of the Jumna, comparatively easy of accomplishment."

A silly charge of slowness in all his movements was often made against Lord Clyde when all other charges broke down : it would not be very difficult to prove that this was just as baseless as any of the others.

The following from a memorandum of instructions to Generals Whitlock and Wheeler proves a very different story.

The memorandum is dated September 1859 and addressed to forces intended to cover the country in hunting down the fugitives.

"The rebels have been so beaten and harried already, that resistance is no where to be looked for although there must be a great deal of rapid and hard marching to break them up thoroughly. To effect this, the ground must be traversed and retraversed and no fatigue must be spared. * * * * * Lord Clyde hopes that all the columns will be in their positions to commence the forward movement by the 25th October at the very latest. *There must then be rest for neither man nor beast until the service is accomplished*".

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 27th NOV.

Special Telegrams for the "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON, 19*th Sept.*

King Christian has accepted the new constitution.

Prince Augustemberg has issued a Proclamation claiming the Duchies.

The Holstein diet has been prohibited from Meeting.

The Crawley Court Martial progresses, FitzSimon and Champion cross-examined.

Correspondence of Tarrell, Thesieger and Champion admitted to show that Colonel Crawley acted under superior orders.

The President objected to Colonel Crawley's line of defence repeatedly.

Champion's evidence is favourable to Colonel Crawley.

Portugal and Rome accepts the proposed Congress.

LONDON, 22*nd Nov.*

Colonel Crawley's Court-Martial continues ; Lieut. FitzSimon's cross-examination continued three days.

Colonel Crawley attempted unsuccessfully to show that Lieut. FitzSimon had trusted too much to the discretion of sentries.

The general effect of the evidence is, so far, favourable to Colonel Crawley.

Best Surats, 27d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL, 27*th Nov.*

Liverpool market strong, sales ten thousand.

Broach, twenty-four pence.

Dhollera, twenty-three pence farthing.

Dharwar, twenty-six pence half-penny.

ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAILS of the 10th and 18th Nov.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, Captain G. Hyde, arrived in our harbour yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, with the English Mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 27th November and Aden on the 3rd instant.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mrs. Hutcheon; Lieut Stubbs; Miss Palmer; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price child and an infant; Mr. and Mrs. Pye; Mrs. Mackenzie and infant; Dr. Davey; Mrs. and Miss Collins; Mrs. Owen and infant; Miss Isenberg; Miss Osborne; Miss Fricker; Captain Anderson; Mrs. Baylee; Messrs. Collins, H Stone, George, Pearson, Fisher. Steele, Baylee, Graham Jarvis, Fraser, Grant, Barry, Waring, R. Brunton, Brines, J. Hamilton J. Jones, W. Blomfield; J. Felstead, W. Wright, C. Low, Dickson, J. Windle, L. A. Watkins, F. Sharples, and two children, C. Stones, Mylne, Alexander and Lambert; Captain Corrigan; Mrs. Kelly's Ayah, Mrs. Jacob's ayah, Messrs. S. C. Smith, B. P. Creagh, D Low, H. Evans, F. B Thomson, J. Cheater, R Lacey, W. Pallett, H. Hayes, F. Bason, Jane Grierson, Janet Cox, and Mr. Mylne.

From Marseilles—Colonel and Mrs. Tower: Colonel Stewart; Miss Dennis; Miss Smith; Sir C Bright; Major and Mrs Jones; Captain Stewart; Mr and Mrs Davidson; Miss Tower and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. Brunton; Mr and Mrs. McFarlane; Messrs. Warden, McAlister, Soares, Lawes, Webb, Cameron, Moore, McDonald, Wake, Ranken, Siegfried, Griessinger, Lyall, Braisher, Keating, Mance, and F. Swan; Mr. Spen's native servant.

From Suez.—Mr and Mrs. DeBordes and child three Ladies, one gentleman; Colonel Donovan; Surgeon Major Littler; Messrs. Lay, Broderman; G. Thomson, Vintz, Thornhill, Hirz, De Esselbach, J. Frier, G Cotton, F. Swan, and S. Musgrave, D Moosa and two friends.

From Aden.—Rev. E. Butterworth.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Nov.* 18.)

The court-martial on Colonel Crawley was opened on Nov. 17 at Aldershott.

The King of Denmark died on the 15th of Nov.

Spain, Italy, and Denmark are said to be in favour of the proposed European Congress. The assent of Prussia, Austria, and England is to be conditional on preliminary explanations.

The Queen has appointed his Highness Seramudi Rajahye, Hindostan Raj-Rajender Sree Maharajah Dheeraj Sewaee Ram Sing, Bahadoor of Jyepore, and his Highness Furzund Dilbund Rasekool Itahqad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Suroop Sing, Bahadoor of Jheend to be Knights of the Star of India.

General Meade has attacked the Confederate outposts on the Rappahannock, and, after taking 1800 prisoners and several cannon, driven them across the river. He followed with his whole army. Lee fell back towards Culpepper.

The Ducal government of Gotha has recognised the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and declared its opposition to any other succession to the Duchies.

The following names appear in the Obituary of the week :—

Lord Chesham—Rev. Dr. M'Caul.

The Porte has protested against the Russian armaments on the frontier, and the building of gunboats in the Black Sea.

The Republicans have gained majorities at the elections in New York and Massachusetts, and the Democrats in New Jersey. The Governor of New York has made a speech against the Lincoln administration.

The bombardment at Charleston has been suspended, but kept up on Sumter and the harbour.

A conspiracy to liberate Confederate prisoners had been discovered in Kentucky and Ohio. General Butler has been appointed to the command in North Carolina. The Russian fleet is to winter at Washington.

The National Government of Poland has ordered the realisation of a forced loan of forty millions of florins. Numerous arrests continue to be made in Warsaw. The Russian government has imposed additional taxes to indemnify the treasury for the amount seized by the insurgents.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been officially relieved of his functions as Viceroy of Poland.

It is rumoured that Prussia and Austria no longer insist on Federal action in Holstein.

The demolition of the fortifications at Corfu is reported to have been resolved upon.

The new King of Denmark, in answer to an address, has stated that he must take time to consider the constitution voted by the Council.

The Italian government has issued a political amnesty, including Count Christen and Mr. Bishop.

Langiewicz, the ex-dictator of Poland, has appealed to the Austrian government either to let him reside in Switzerland, or to give him up to the Russians. He has denied any intention of entering into negotiations with Russia.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have re-elected their former President.

An influential meeting has been held in London to promote a subscription for a memorial to Lord Clyde.

Mr. William Markby has been appointed Recorder of Buckingham in the place of Mr. Henry Mills, appointed judge in the Supreme Court, Bengal.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has consented to lay the foundation stone of a new church at Windsor.

The Juarez government in Mexico has appealed to the sympathy of Switzerland against any modification by the French of the republican constitution.

By the elevation of the Hon. W. G. Cavendish to the peerage a vacancy occurs in the representation of Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Hawkshaw, civil engineer, and Mr. Humphery are candidates for Andover.

A new trial has been granted in the case of "Stone *v.* Stone and Appleton."

In the case of "Scott *v.* Scott" a rule *nisi* for a new trial has been refused.

The coloneley of the 78th Regiment has been conferred upon Lieut-General Sir Patrick Grant, G. C. B. Major-General George Bell is to be colonel of the 104th Regiment.

Mr Phinn, Q. C., has been appointed counsel to the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate to the Fleet.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days sight, 2s; 30 days, 2s. 0¼d.; Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 104½ to 105½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 114½ to 115½.

Indian Five per Cents., 108½.

Consols for Money, 92½ to 92¾; for the account (Dec. 3), 91½ to 91¾ xd.

Bank of England rate of discount 6 per cent.

Money Market unsettled.

Stock Markets quiet.

Produce Market quiet but steady. Silk dull and lower; good No 3 Tsatlee, 21s. 6d. per lb Tea steady. Indigo firm. Sugar active at a further advance of 1s. per cwt. Rice firm. Saltpetre quiet. Jute active. Cutch 26s. 6d per cwt. Shellac dull and declining.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 75s. to 79s.; good middling, 80s. to 84s.; fine middling 85s. to 89s. per cwt. Market dull.

Linseed quiet. Calcutta, 61s. to 62s.; Bombay seed, 67s. to 68s. Rapeseed quiet; Calcutta 51s.; Bombay Guzerat, 58s. 6d.

Cocoa-nut Oil quiet at £45 for Ceylon, and £47 10s for Cochin.

Metals—Tin dull; fine Straits, £113 cash; spelter sells at £18.

Liverpool Cotton—Middling New Orleans, 28d. per lb; fair Broach. 24d; fair Dhollera, 23½d. Market dull and prices nominal.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 17s. to 18s. 6d per piece; 8½lbs, 22s to 22s 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs, 8s Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 35d. per lb. Market quiet.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON MARKET.

The market both here and at Liverpool is very dull, owing to the unsettled prospects of the Money Market; and as buyers on speculation have withdrawn from the market, prices, both on the spot and "to arrive" are irregular and nominal. Quotations are nominally ½d. per lb. under our Prices Current, but to sell 1d. per lb. reduction would have to be submitted to. The latest transactions have been "fair Chinas," August sailing, at 20d., and "fair Bengal," at 17½d.; on the spot, the latter quality has sold at 18½d. per lb. Quotations for Surat afloat are quite nominal.

COTTON GOODS AND YARN.

The market at Manchester yesterday was very dull and depressed, and except for wide goods suitable for the East, prices were lower by 6d. per piece for cloth and 1d per lb for yarns. Prices are irregular, and to effect free sales a greater reduction than the above would have to be submitted to but producers are generally firm.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
Nov. 7	Sir C. Napier	Bell	Liverpool.
	Douglas Castle	Steele	Ditto.
	Auchneagh	Propert	Ditto.
10	Morayshire	Mathers	Portsmouth.
11	Peter Maxwell	——	Liverpool.
	Matheran	Mesnard	Ditto.
12	Wasp	Storey	Ditto.
	Americana	Potts	Ditto.
	Earl Dalhousie	Campbell	Ditto.
14	Jas Russell	Muir	Ditto.
15	Alexandra	Cedergree.	Ditto.
	Recorder	——	Ditto.
	Africana	——	Ditto.
	Glenfalloch	——	Ditto.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 6	Sam Mendell	Ellwood	Liverpool.
	Sultana	Williams	Gravesend.
10	Ministress of the Seas	Orkney	Liverpool.
	Egeria	Peele	Gravesend.
	Victoria Cross	Lesak	Sunderland
11	Tim Whiffler	Colter	Liverpool.
	Martaban	Hepburn	Clyde.
	Zemindar	Jones	Sunderland
13	Alsager	Peterson	Liverpool.
	Simoom	Murphy	Ditto.
14	Black Eagle	Bassett	Ditto.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Belle Isle, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Dorothy, London to Bombay, Oct. 4 lat. 9.54 N. long. 26.12 W.

Noord Braband, for Bombay, Oct. 10. lat. 10.23 N. long 27 18 W.

Norah Graeme, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 20, lat, 30.10 N long 32 17 W.

Peter Maxwell, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 8, lat 11 N., long 27 W.

Witch of the Seas, Bombay to London, Sept. 27 lat. 3 N., long. 10 W.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Captain J. Hind (on the Cadre of the late 26th Bengal N.I.), H M's 104th Royal Bengal Fusiliers, has been permitted to retire from the service.

INDIA-OFFICE, Nov. 11.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint his Highness Seramudi Rajahye, Hindostan Raj-Rajender Sree Maharajah Dheeraj Sewaee Ram Sing, Bahadore of Jyepore, and his Highness Furzund Dilbund Rasekool Itahqad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Suroop Sing, Bahadoor of Jheend, to be Knights of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lieut. J. Stevenson. Bengal 4th N. I
Lieut. W. F. Sandwith. Bombay late 3rd Europeans
Mate G. L Bonham. Late Indian Navy.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Captain C. T. Heathcote, Bombay Staff Corps, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut.-Colonel P. W. Luard	Bengal late 25th N. 1.
Major W. J. F. Stafferd	„ Staff Corps.
Capt J. E. B. Parsons	„ „
Lieut. J. T. Harris	„ „
Brevet Major J. H. M. S. Stewart	Madras Engineers.
Capt. A. J. Butt	„ Staff Corps.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Oct. 9	Received via Marseilles. Nov. 16.	Received via Southampton. Nov. 16.
MADRAS	„ 13		
BOMBAY	„ 14		
BURMAH	„ 14		
CHINA	Sept. 26		
CEYLON	Oct. 16		

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IT was to be expected that the interval of suspense between the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon to a European Congress and the answers of the Powers should be an interval of gossip and speculation. The foreign papers, as usual, abound in rumours; the English in arguments. None of the Powers can be supposed to have formally replied to so grave a proposal without more deliberation than they have yet had time to bestow upon it; but the course which some of them are likely to take has been significantly indicated, and, indeed, may be partly gathered from the circumstances in which they are placed. Thus, there cannot be much doubt that Italy, Denmark, and Spain will generally assent to the Congress It is their interest to keep well with France, and a Congress cannot do them any mischief, because they have nothing to lose, and much to gain. Other Powers, mixed up with the more prominent questions upon which discussions must be inevitably raised, will be more chary of their acquiescence. Prussia and Austria, for example, are too deeply interested in the possible future of Poland not to desire to know a little more of what is contemplated to be done, before they agree to enter into the design. The same thing, for different reasons, may be predicated of England; and Earl Russell is said to have already intimated to the French government the entire willingness of the English Cabinet to co-operate in the good work proposed by the Emperor, but that it was necessary in the first instance to have a clear understanding of the objects proposed, and the means of attaining them.

With respect to Russia, there are various reports. It may be confidently stated that none of them are entitled to credit. The notion that the idea of a Congress has arisen out of a secret understanding with France is obviously a canard, since such a combination could have no common basis to rest upon, and would be opposed to all the conceivable predispositions by which the two Powers may be supposed to be governed. Nobody can venture to speculate upon the probable answer of Russia. Her line of policy hitherto has been to defy and violate treaties, not to revise them, and, instead of exhibiting a desire to consolidate the peace of Europe, she has displayed a fixed determination to sow discord and hostility wherever her influence extends. Not satisfied with a fresh attempt to denationalise and dismember Poland, she is now menacing Turkey, and the Porte has found it necessary to protest against the armaments she is preparing on the frontier, and the gunboats she is building in the Black Sea. So alarming are her movements in that direction that the Sultan's government are compelled to prepare for the worst, at a time when all practicable efforts are making to economise the resources, and improve the financial condition of the empire. Nor is it at all certain the ambition of Russia, which has already absorbed so large a territory on the northern limits of China, may not eventually revive the "Eastern question," which used to occasion so much commotion some five-and-twenty or thirty years ago.

Upon the whole it seems likely that if the Congress is to take place, there must be a programme settled upon for the regulation of its functions. The chief Powers seem to insist upon this condition, which is not only convenient but prudent. The Emperor encumbers the proposal with more than one condition of his own, if it be true that he has offered the Presidency of the Congress to the Pope., or that has required the other sovereigns to guarantee to the Pope his present possessions. The former statement is not only incredible in itself, but inconsistent with the supposition that there is any secret concert between France and Russia. Fabrications are easily in this way made to throw light on each other. The latter statement is hardly less absurd. The Emperor may, probably, wish to preserve the Papal sovereignty in his new map of Europe; but that he should set it down as an indispensable preliminary, upon which the treatment of all other questions was to depend, would be a political blunder which, we suspect, he is too sagacious to commit.

Whether the Congress will ever be realised is

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open to wide conjecture. Whether, if realised, it will be productive of much substantial advantage is even more doubtful. It will demand too many sacrifices to be easily accomplished, and should the necessary sacrifices be assented to, it will leave too much suppressed bitterness and dissatisfaction behind to be of permanent benefit.

The death of the King of Denmark at this particular crisis cannot be otherwise regarded than as a European calamity. He was one of the few crowned heads that carried a good weight of brains. He was not generally supposed to be a man of much pluck or decision, and still less of political wisdom, until recent events afforded an opportunity for drawing out his real character. His conduct in reference to the Holstein dispute showed not only energy and resolution but a spirit of patriotism that endeared him to his subjects, at least to the pure Danish portion of them. Nor, while he was prepared to abide the last extremity, and to defend his territory at any cost, was he insensible to the blessings of peace, and the importance of striking out a middle course which might accommodate differences without compromising rights. One of his last acts, just before his death, was to transmit a proposal to the Diet which suggested a peaceful solution of the question at issue between them. That proposal was at once referred to a committee, and it is extremely probable that had his Majesty lived he would have the proud satisfaction of finding Germany giving way before his judicious and moderate views. Now, however, the relations between the Diet and Denmark are entirely altered. His late Majesty's offer falls to the ground; and the settlement will depend on the will of his successor, King Christian. But there is no likelihood that the change will lead to a change of policy. The new King is a Schleswig-Holsteiner rather than a Dane, and if he have any predilections they are certainly not in favour of increasing the privileges of Denmark in respect of Holstein. There is, therefore, all the greater chance that a quiet arrangement, acceptable alike to all parties, will be mutually agreed upon. Preliminary, no doubt, to the discussion of any such arrangement must come the consideration as to whether King Christian really possesses any rights over Holstein. The treaty of succession to the Danish throne is held in Germany and the Duchies to exclude King Christian from sovereignty in Holstein; and, if that view of the case should prevail, the Augustenberg claim might be revived. It is not anticipated, however, that the existing complications will be increased by opening any fresh source of discord. The Powers who were parties to the treaty would hardly sanction a course fraught with so much obvious danger to the repose of Europe.

By the accession of King Christian, our alliance with the crown of Denmark becomes more closely knit. Our Princess of Wales is the daughter of the present King of Denmark, who, in the matter of royalty yields to no Sovereign in Europe; his daughter being married to the Heir of the Crown of England, and his son having just accepted the crown of Greece. The Scandinavian greatness seems to be coming back, and the achievements of the Sea Kings on the old times, are not unlikely to be eclipsed by the more, pacific glories of their descendants.

The news from America amounts to little more than a repetition of facts already known. No advance of importance has been made on either side; but there are, as usual, symptoms of movements which serve to give abundant occupation to restless politicians both in the North and South. The bombardment of Charleston has ceased for some mysterious reason; but the guns still play upon Fort Sumter, where the Confederate flag is shot down and raised up again a dozen times a day. In Tennessee the boasts of the Federals are beginning to be changed into dismal forebodings instead of having been obliged to abandon Look-out Mountain, as was reported, the Confederates are strongly posted on it and have been amusing themselves by shelling the enemy from the heights. Burnside has been forced to change his position, and Bragg is making preparation for cutting him off. But in the meanwhile it is said that Bragg has lost some portion of his forage train in Look-out Valley, and that the Federals were in possession of the country; a statement not very intelligible without explanation. In Virginia nothing has been done, but something is threatened. General Meade is understood to have obtained some information concerning Lee's army which will justify him in taking the initiative, and it is confidently believed in Washington that the crowning event of the campaign is shortly to be acted in the old battle-ground. *Nous verrons.* They have so often cried Victory! in that quarter, that we wait for the issue without suffering our credulity to be engaged in the process.

The proposal for a Congress has been received with enthusiasm in Warsaw. Anything is better than apathy and silence. So long has Europe remained motionless, there was no hope for Poland; but now that something is going to be done, Poland revives. No matter whether it is wise or unwise, likely to lead to practical results or to burst like a bubble, Poland finds in it a spring of renewed expectation. She is not in a situation to pick and choose her circumstances or her allies. Whatever comes in the shape of action is welcome. Dying men catch at straws. This Congress may be a straw; Poland clutches at it desperately.

The effect of the news upon the insurrection is not apparent; but we may look for increased energy on both sides. The Poles are no more likely to relax their zeal, now that other nations are stirring, than the Russians to slacken the savage barbarity with which they are endeavouring to extinguish not only the revolution but the people.

The Court-martial on Colonel Crawley was opened at Aldershott yesterday. The inquiry is public, and as far as it has proceeded there is reason to believe that it will be conducted with the strictest impartiality. Colonel Crawley complained of the narrow limits within which the two charges against him were confined, the restriction to these particular facts precluding him from going into what he considered the "substantial merits" of the whole case. He submitted to the Court that he was thus charged with certain acts, and not allowed to show the circumstances which constituted their justification. The Court deliberated for a few minutes on this remonstrance, and then decided that the inquiry should proceed. There is no danger of any failure of justice in consequence of this decision. There are already abundant symptoms of a disposition to yield to all reasonable requests of the prisoner; and as the trial advances it will be found that the restriction of which he complains will not practically prevent him from bringing forward the "substantial merits." Letters were read yesterday, which according to the ordinary rules of evidence, should have been excluded; and although the Court cannot suffer its time to be consumed by extraneous matter, it is more likely to err on the side of indulgence than restraint, whenever, on either side good ground can be shown for travelling a little out of the record. We believe, therefore, that although serious inconveniences may arise in the conduct of the case from the limitation of the issues to be tried, and still more from the cumbrous antiquated, and obstructive forms of trial by Court-martial, the Judge-Advocate has, upon the whole, exercised a wise discretion in drawing up the articles, which literally put Colonel Crawley upon two very explicit and distinct issues. Was he guilty of undue severity? Was he guilty of falsehood? We believe, also, that in the prosecution of this important inquiry sufficient room will be thrown open for the admission of all matters generally relevant to the main objects of the investigation.

The trial excites as much interest in England as it is sure to do in India. The London journals are crowded with the details to which we devote a special Supplement this morning.

THE WITNESSES IN THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

The first proceeding was to call over the names of the court, and to ask the prisoner whether he objected to them. These formalities completed, the court was cleared of the witnesses, and the men of the various regiments who had obtained leave to attend were drawn close up to the railing behind the press. Colonel Crawley then proceeded to read his objections to the terms of the counts, which he did very rapidly, but in a firm voice, dwelling with much emphasis upon those portions of his statement which referred to what he termed the calumnies hurled against him by the press.

The first witness, Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon, a tall soldierly young fellow, upon whose evidence so much depends, gave his testimony remarkably well, with perfect clearness and precision.

The most important evidence after that of the adjutant was given by the witnesses Private Blake and Sergeant Mills. When Blake was called he was sworn on the Cross, as a Catholic. He appeared with four good-conduct stripes, but without the stripe of lance-corporal, as although the imprisonment was remitted to him he was ordered by Colonel Crawley to join his troop as a private soldier. Blake seemed a modest unpretending soldier, and gave his brief evidence in a way to commend him to the auditors, and when the proceedings of the regimental court-martial were read, under which he was punished, there was an evident feeling of sympathy for Blake.

Sergeant Mills was preternaturally sharp. He had every answer ready, spoke swiftly and peremptorily, as if addressing a recruit, and on one occasion when the judge advocate asked him to say where he had posted his sentries, he replied tartly, "I never posted sentries sir; a sergeant never posts sentries, the corporal does that." This sergeant was asked by the prosecutor—and a very extraordinary question it was—what kind of man Sergeant-Major Lilley was, when he at once replied he was "a great coarse ignorant man". We observed on the evidence being read over that this answer was not recorded, doubtless in consequence of a slip by the judge-advocate. The question having been repeated with an explanation that it related to the habits of the sergeant-major, Mills replied that he was "a man who consumed a great deal of liquor, a man who drank a great deal, and who was able to stand a great deal." He said he had often seen him drunk, although not drunk on duty. Thus the very class of answers cropped out with relation to which the friends of Sergeant-Major Lilley desired to be represented on the trial. This witness will not be cross-examined upon that important point. The evidence just suits Colonel Crawley. It was brought out by the prosecutor, and yet, if we are to believe the adjutant, the allegation is a foul wrong to the deceased sergeant-major. No one present could be satisfied with the evidence of the sergeant as it was given, but he is perfectly safe from being rigorously handled, for there is no one whose interest it is to do it.

Sergeant Mills also gave evidence as to the position the sentries occupied in the bungalow. Now, first, with regard to the model produced, and spoken to by Major Champion, of the Bombay Staff. It is not a model of the bungalow in which the sergeant-major was confined, it is only a model of a bungalow which, according to Major Champion, is like the one which the sergeant-major occupied. Such as it is it may be described as a one-storied building, having a verandah in front, a sitting-room running the whole length of the building, opening from the verandah. Behind the sitting-room were two apartments, one a bed-room, the other the sergeant-major's office, according to Miles, while behind these again were two small rooms, the one behind the "office" being occupied by a native servant. Mills avers that the sentry was placed in the native servant's apartment, and could thus see into the office, and through the office into the sitting-room. When the witness thus explained the position of the rooms, the members of the court left their seats and crowded around the model, and several of them were apparently quite satisfied with the explanation. Again, there is no one to cross-examine the witness upon these points. The prosecutor cannot cross-examine his own witness even were he inclined to do so, and the evidence is precisely of that nature which it is not the interest of Colonel Crawley to disturb. The relations of Lilley have, however, the greatest interest in "ventilating" the facts; but they are not permitted to be represented. The court sat from 11 to 4, with half an hour for lunch, so that even if only a percentage of the witnesses is to be examined, the inquiry must occupy a great many days.

AMERICA.

We are in possession this morning of intelligence from America down to November 9. The main feature is the movement of General Meade's army, which our readers will have been prepared for by previous information. On the 7th, Sedgwick's and French's divisions advanced to the Rappahannock and carried the Confederate redoubts at the railroad bridge and Kelly's Ford, capturing 1800 prisoners and seven guns. The Federal loss was 800. On the following day, Meade and his whole army crossed the Rappahannock, meeting little opposition, and moved forward. His advance had reached Brandy's station. The Confederates fell back to Kulpepper. Lee's force is said to be diminished to 300,000 men. The Federal government is reported to be urging Meade to move forward. Burnside's cavalry had crossed the river above the Rappahannock ford. It was reported that Kilpatrick occupied Fredericksburg heights.

The reported capture of Fort Sumter has ben contradicted. The bombardment continued furiously. President Davis had visited Charleston, and declared his opinion that its defences were invulnerable.

Despatches from General Grant announce that the Confederates had attacked two of Burnside's advanced positions and captured portions of two Federal regiments. No details are given.

Three out of five of the administration candidates were elected in Baltimore. The majority of the inhabitants refrained from voting. The Democrats have carried the New Jersey election.

The Russian fleet at New York is to winter at Washington.

DENMARK.

The municipality of Copenhagen have presented an address to the king, in which they begged of his majesty "to complete the act interrupted by the death of the late king, and to sign the constitution which was voted by the Council of the Empire." In reply, his majesty requested time to consider, "and as a constitutional king his resolution must be strongly influenced by the views of the Council of State and public opinion."

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The ducal government of Gotha has recognised the present hereditary Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and has informed the representative of Holstein at the Federal Diet that any other pretension to the succession to the Duchies would be met by a proposition to the Federal Diet requesting it to protect the right of this legitimate prince by the necessary means, and, in case of need, to establish it by force.

RUSSIA.

The Paris papers of yesterday publish the following telegram, dated Malta, November 15:—

Rumours of the probability of war exercise a depressing influence upon commercial operations. Letters received from Odessa state that Russia is increasing her army in the Southern provinces. 100,000 men are said to occupy the country from the Crimea to Galicia, under the command of General Lüders.

POLAND.

The attitude of Austria is still the ruling topic in Warsaw. Her open hostility to the Polish cause is no longer a matter of doubt. Both here and in Galicia all is terrorism, rigour, and violence and lawlessness reduced to a system. There is no exception to this state of things, which grows worse every day. Hangings, shootings, banishments, confiscations continue as before.

Messrs. Milioutine and Archimowicz, the St. Petersburg reformers, who were sent to Warsaw to reform Poland *à la Moscovite*, are going, it is said, into the country to stir up the peasants. To avoid one catastrophe Russia prepares another which will be far more terrible. At all events, she will gain time; and then—*après nous le déluge.*

ITALY.

An amnesty has been issued to political criminals, including Count Christen and Mr. Bishop. Offences against the press laws, evasion of the conscription, breaches of the forest laws and infringement by national guards of their military duties, are also pardoned.

EGYPT.

The following official statement has been published in Alexandria in reply to a letter previously published by M. de Lesseps, the substance of which is apparent from the official rejoinder, which contradicts in detail all M. Lesseps' assertions:—

"M. de Lesseps, who came from Suez to Cairo to see his Highness the Viceroy did not proceed to Tantah, where the railroad is interrupted. After having seen the Viceroy M. de Lesseps left Cairo for Alexandria by way of the Nile, without stopping *en route* at Nadir, where 6000 soldiers, not forced labourers, are at work repairing the dyke. He was unable to see the damage done to the line at Karigaur, since he was eight miles distant from the railway station, and afterwards took the train for Alexandria. Besides he could not have found any labourers there, as the country, being covered by water, could only be crossed in boats, and the repairs could not commence until October 22, after the stopping of the breach in the dyke at Nadir. Up to that point there was no labourer on the railway beyond the guards and the road menders. The English consul took no steps whatever. These facts are public in Egypt.

ESSA BEY, *First Secretary of the Viceroy.*"

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Overland Mail, Nov. 16.)

There has been scarcely any news received from America since our last. The only new item of interest is contained in a New York telegram published yesterday, dated the 28th ult. According to it, the Confederates attacked Hooker at midnight on the 29th, and after a severe battle were repulsed, and driven from every position they assumed. It is further stated that the abandonment of Look-out Mountain by the Confederates had given the Federals possession of the south bank of the Tennessee from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, so that their communications and means of obtaining supplies were uninterrupted. No mention is made of the whereabouts of Hooker when he was attacked, but according to last accounts his division was guarding the railway from Murfreesboro' to Chattanooga. Bragg was known to have moved a large body of men over the Tennessee, and the probability is that the battle has arisen from a desperate attempt on the part of this force to break up the railway.

We have no further intelligence respecting the movements of General Lee. General Meade, it seems, at his recent interview with President Lincoln, tendered his resignation, in consequence of his not having felt himself able to carry out peremptory instructions which he had received to compel Lee to accept a fight; but the President had declined to receive the proffered resignation, and Meade had accordingly gone back to his post. The rumour that Admiral Dahlgren was to be removed from his place at the head of the fleet at Charleston also turns out to be unfounded. The admiral had published a letter from General Gilmour, refuting the reports of a disagreement between these two commanders. Up to the 23rd of last month the most cordial good understanding existed between them.

It is rumoured that Lee has sent to Bragg two more divisions of his army, and that it is his intention to retire with the remainder of his army to the defences at Fredericksburg, where, it is believed, they can prevent any demonstration against Richmond by that route or up the bank of the James River. They calculate that the injury done to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad will prevent any attempt this season to advance against Richmond by the Gordonsville route, and they regard any movement up the Peninsula as impracticable at this late season. The Federals were busy repairing the damage done to the railroad. The repairs are estimated to cost 30,000 dols. a mile for twenty-four miles.

The newspaper correspondents in Washington, and elsewhere have been publishing all manner of conjectures as to the causes of Rosecrans's removal from his command. We are told that he has been deposed because he ran away from the field of Chickamauga; because he was asleep in bed at Chattanooga when the action was fought; because he advanced from Chattanooga contrary to express orders; because he is afflicted with epilepsy, and had a fit on the battle-field; because he had an attack of vertigo; because he had a pain in his stomach; because his relation with his subordinates are bad; because his relations with Halleck are bad; because he keeps about him, a chief of police, a notorious jobber and intriguer; because he takes opium in large quantities; because he is liable to fits of deep religious despondency; because he spreads reports of his own utter defeat after his flight from the field; and because he was not aware of General Thomas's brilliant resistance on the Monday till it was all over. The *Daily News'* American correspondent says:—

"There are good grounds for believing that the last year has told on Rosecrans physically. His organization is nervous and high strung in a very remarkable degree, and for two years, it is safe to say, he has been living on his nerves alone, and the ordinary wear and tear of war has been aggravated in his case by the fact that his feelings are enlisted in the struggle to a degree unknown amongst the other generals. He believes the war a holy war—sees in himself and his army the agents of Heaven, with an earnestness which is more than unusual in an old and rather cautious soldier. He is a convert to Catholicism, as is also his brother the Catholic Bishop of Cincinnati, and it has been the practice of the general to write to the bishop, and have masses said in all the churches in Cincinnati any day on which he supposed he was to engage the enemy. A man of this temperament can hardly be expected to stand the tremendous strain of these Western campaigns very long with perfect impunity, and I think it not unlikely that there is truth in that one of the rumours, but only in that one, which ascribes his removal to physical break-down. His manœuvring up to the day he entered Chattanooga was masterly, as usual; on the battle-field at Chicamauga it was execrably bad, and in his efforts to retrieve the disaster he apparently showed little of his old energy. He has always been a great favourite of the public, and the news of his dismissal created a profound sensation, which, were it not that he is replaced by such men as Thomas and Grant, would have been a painful one as well. Grant is now in command of the whole region west of the Alleghanies, and east of the Mississippi. He has under him Thomas, Hooker, and Burnside, men who have all displayed the greatest ability as commanders of corps."

The *Times'* correspondent says that "the general's real offence was probably disregard of orders from Washington—either by going beyond Chattanooga against such orders, or by advancing more cautiously than seemed desirable to the 'wiseacres of the War Department.' That the authorities at Washington, with the President at their head, are always ready to find fault with the slackness and slowness of their commanding officers is a fact not to be disputed. When in the killing heat of last July some one suggested that Meade's inaction was perhaps owing to the season, Mr. Lincoln answered rather tartly, 'If our troops are hot in Virginia, we are *burning* here at Washington,—burning, that is, with impatience.'"

President Lincoln has withstood the pressure of the extreme Republicans of Missouri, and refused to remove General Schofield from his command at their request or dictation. He is not satisfied that the Lawrence massacre can with any justice be ascribed to any remissness or connivance on the part of the military authorities, and approves General Schofield's exertions to prevent a counter-raid into Missouri by the Kansas-boys as the only way of avoiding indiscriminate massacre. The President is said to have the approval of the moderate men of all parties in the line of conduct he has adopted between the ruthless factions now distracting Missouri.

The *Daily News* states, on what authority it does not say, that Earl Russell some time since remonstrated with the Confederates, through the British Consul at Charlestown, respecting the forced enlistment of British subjects into the Confederate army. The Richmond Government, however, not having vouchsafed even a reply, the British Minister "has been compelled to threaten the Confederate Government with something stronger than remonstrances, while the British subjects who have been illegally drafted have been advised to refuse their military services."

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The British Government have published the following despatch, which is the close of the correspondence in relation to Poland between Earl Russell and the Russian Government:—

"*Foreign Office, October 20, 1863.*—My Lord,—Baron Brunnow has communicated to me a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Aug. 26 (September 7), in reply to my despatch to your Excellency, No. 178, of the 11th ult., of which you were instructed to give a copy to His Excellency. Her Majesty's Government have no wish to prolong the correspondence on the subject of Poland for the mere purpose of controversy. Her Majesty's Government receive with satisfaction the assurance that the Emperor of Russia continues to be animated with intentions of benevolence towards Poland, and of conciliation in respect of all foreign powers. Her Majesty's Government acknowledge that the relations of Russia towards European Powers are regulated by public law. But the Emperor of Russia has special obligations in regard to Poland. Her Majesty's Government have in the despatch of August 11, and preceding despatches, shown that, in regard to this particular question, the rights of Poland are contained in the same instrument which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland.—I am, &c., (Signed) Russell. P.S.—Your Excellency is instructed to give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff."

The Sensation paragraphs in the continental journals about Earl Russell having formally announced that Russia had forfeited her title to Poland, are therefore proved to have been entirely without foundation. Some of these papers now assert that the diplomatic alliance of the three Powers is altogether at an end, and that each is now to take its own course—in other words, no course at all. If this be not true at the present moment, yet something of the kind must infallibly come to pass before long.

Meanwhile the insurgents appear to be making a new and desperate effort. The mountains of Holy Cross, in the palatinate of Cracow, where some of the most brilliant exploits of last spring were performed, are again the scene of important movements. Three Polish leaders are reported to have effected a junction there. In Lublin the French volunteer leader Rochebrun is stated to have appeared again, and to have had a successful engagement with the Russians. Cracow telegrams also report that the Polish insurgents have gained a victory over the Russians in the palatinate of Lublin, under another leader. A Paris letter, however, says:—

"The accounts from Poland that reach me through travellers and other private channels continue to be most painful. Executions and assassinations succeed each other in rapid alternation. The former are carried on in a very wholesale and barbarous manner often, as if they were intended as much for examples of terror as for fair measures for punishment dealt out to the guilty. Three of the four men hung at Warsaw on the morning of the 29th of October, only one as I am informed, had committed the crime (that of murder); but he denounced the others as having planned it with him, and they were forthwith included in the capital penalty. A friend lately in Warsaw, informs me that such denunciations have now become not unfrequent among the Poles, whom he represents as getting heartbroken and dispirited by misfortune and persecution, and by the disappointment of their hopes of succour from abroad. In the country districts, at least, they still think that England or France must ultimately come to their aid; doubtless they cannot believe it possible that so much encouragement should have been given to them to be followed by no assistance. As to the Russians their plan seems to be to make a desert and proclaim it peace. They are clearing away the adult male population. All my informants agree in saying that in the streets of Warsaw one sees no young and able-bodied men, except soldiers, gendarmes, and police-agents. They are draughted into the army or got rid of in some other way—perhaps, sent to people some remote Russian province, with little chance of an early return to their native land. Only a few mornings ago it was reported in Warsaw that two hundred young men had been seized and sent away during the night. Of course, it is not easy to ascertain the degree of credit such rumours deserve, but that the men are gone, either to the insurgent bands, to the Russian ranks, or to distant exile, admits of no doubt. An Englishman travelling the other day to St. Petersburg, found himself in the same carriage with a Russian general, an intelligent, pleasant man, who conversed freely in French, and by no means avoided the discussion of politics. Among other things he remarked that it was a mistake to suppose that the Emperor would not grant Poland the six points, and that it would ultimately be seen that he would concede that, and even more. 'Yes,' replied the Englishman, 'he will grant it when there are no more Poles.' 'Precisely so,' was the cool reply; 'and the country will be much better without them.' From St. Petersburg I hear that the mood there is decidedly warlike, and that preparations are making for the conflict which is thought very likely to occur in spring."

The Polish National Government has published a formal disclaimer of having authorized the murder of a city councillor of Lemberg, Knezynski, which seems to have been the work of a private assassin. M. von Knezynski, who was a Pole, was excessively violent and despotic, and he it was who gave orders for the arrest of many Gallicians because he suspected them of complicity against the order of the State. Six Gallicians were recently acquitted, after having passed seven months in a prison, and a few days afterwards their judge was poniarded. In 1849 M. von Kaczynski was a military judge under the late Feldzeugmeister Haynau, and he is said to have tried very many of the persons who were put to death by order of that pitiless satrap. About a fortnight before his death M. von Kaczynski found his sentence of death lying on his writing desk.

The National Government has recommended the ladies in Warsaw to discontinue wearing mourning, no doubt in consequence of the severities to which the ladies are exposed on this account. There are upwards of fifty ladies imprisoned in the citadel of Warsaw. It is said that a young lady named Trochanowski is about to be publicly executed in one of the principal squares of Warsaw.

Austria appears to be doing valuable work for Russia. Two large and well-armed bodies of insurgents, which had retired across the frontier into Gallicia, have been made prisoners and deprived of their weapons by the American authorities.

All the members of the family of M. Sierakowski, who was executed at Wilna sometime since have fallen under the vengeance of Mouravieff. Mrs. Dalecka, his mother, wife, and her sons have been banished to Siberia, but Mrs. Sierakowski, who is enceinte, was detained at Wilna for several months after her husband's execution. Hearing that she was near confinement, Mouravieff ordered her to be taken in her bed by railway into the interior of Russia, and that the child be placed immediately after its birth in the Orphan Asylum at Pskow. An officer of the gendarmes accordingly broke into the house of Mrs. Sierakowski with his men, and ordered them to take her in her bed through the town to the railway station. The unfortunate lady fainted several times during this dreadful journey, and at last had a severe fit of convulsions. The indignation of the town was tremendous, and the officer, not daring to proceed any further than the station, sent to Mouravieff for instructions, reporting that the town was in the greatest state of excitement. Mouravieff sent back, and ordered her to be sent on by railway, accompanied by a Russian midwife. The subsequent fate of this unfortunate victim of Russian cruelty is not known.

The Warsaw correspondent of a Viennese paper publishes a singular statement respecting the Russian governmental commission which has arrived in the Polish capital for the purpose of "reorganizing" it. The story is that the mission of the commissioners is so essentially pacific and conciliatory, that they are anxious to negotiate with some recognized representative of the Polish patriots. The chief of the commission even desires that the Poles should for the purpose, appoint a Dictator and that Dictator should come to Warsaw in order to treat— a safe conduct and safe residence there being guaranteed to him by the Russian authorities."

RUSSIA.

"A Berlin letter says—'The proceedings of Russia in her Black Sea ports and dockyards have lately attracted a good deal of attention, and few persons will be found to doubt that the naval constructions and armaments made and still making constitute a transgression of the stipulations of the Paris Treaty of 1856. We hear also of fortifications in contravention of that treaty, and of a note concerning them recently addressed by the Port to the contracting Powers, but the building of war vessels appears the most important measure, and the one that excites most comment. In fact, Russia scarcely seems to conceal or deny it but declares it to be merely a defensive step, rendered necessary by the assistance given from without to the increasing insurrection in Circassia. A letter in the *Berlin Review*, date St. Petersburg, October 24, adds another motive. 'It is quite true,' says the writer, 'that our Government is having ironclad vessel built in the Black Sea, and nothing is more natural than our wish to see ourselves liberated from the galling fetters of the Paris treaty. The Porte is not to be blamed if she be uneasy about it, but that will help her nothing.' From another quarter we hear that Russia has actually twelve war steamers employed in the blockade of the Circassian coast, although the Russo-Turkish convention annexed to the treaty of 1856, and having, according to Art. 14 of that treaty, the same force and value as if it were an integral part of the same, says that the high contracting parties mutually bind themselves to have in the Black Sea no other vessels of war than six steamers of a *maximum* of 800 tons, and four light vessels (steam or sailing) not exceeding 200 tons each. Nobody believes that these stipulations have been observed by Russia."

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen states that the treaty between Denmark and Sweden has been signed, and the ratifications will be shortly exchanged. The terms of the treaty are not known, but it is said there is no doubt that Sweden will give Denmark military aid the moment the Federal troops enter Holstein.

The *Constitutionnel* says the arrangements for carrying out the project of Federal execution in Holstein will shortly be completed. According to this authority the corps of execution will consist of 6,000 Saxons and Hanoverians, and an Austro-Prussian corps of the same strength. England, it is added, is endeavouring, though without much chance of success, to obtain an entrance into the port of Hamburg in case of war between Denmark and Germany.

The *Dagbladet* of the 3rd inst., after reproducing the speech attributed to the King of Denmark, says:—"The speech contains nothing but what is conformable to the sentiments of King Frederick VII. It is certain that he will fight to the last on behalf of his beloved country against German usurpation; and it is not less certain that his inclinations are for a republic, as his unaffected and simple mode of life might lead one to suppose. But on the other hand we are able to declare that the King never made in public such a speech. If the King really gave utterance to the language attributed to him, which we neither affirm nor deny, it must have been in the flow of a private conversation which was not intended to be made public."

A communication from Copenhagen, dated Nov. 2, says:—"A fresh cabinet courier has arrived from London with despatches for our Minister of Foreign Affairs. Earl Russell urges the Danish Government in the strongest terms to avoid a collision with the German troops, if, as there was reason to believe would be the case, Federal execution took place in the duchies. It is stated that in consequence of this, the Minister of War sent orders to the generals commanding in the duchies to retire behind the Eyder with their troops. In taking this step our cabinet once more exhibits its moderation, and its desire to have the Dano-German dispute referred to the three great neutral Powers for final arbitration."

The finance committee of the Danish Parliament had resolved to recommend the grant of 50,000 dollars to Prince Christian of Denmark, in consideration of the expenditure he incurred at the marriage of his daughter Alexandra, the Princess of Wales; and a further 50,000 dollars to the King of the Hellenes to defray the expenses of his recent visits to many of the principal courts of Europe previously to his final departure for Greece.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

A letter appears in the *Daily News* of this morning, signed, "H.," on the subject of the "moral and social" difficulty in connection with the Crawley-Smales case, alluded to by "J. O." in the last number of the *Cornhill Magazine.* The writer says:—

"Reference to the Army List, and to the proceedings of the Divorce Court on the 12th and 13th of May, 1858, show that the officer in question is Captain Renshaw, of the 6th Dragoons, who at that time was a subaltern in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and was co-respondent in the well-known case of 'Tourle *v.* Tourle and Renshaw.' The newspaper report of that trial states that Lord Campbell, in summing up, pointed out that 'at the time Mr. Tourle was instituting proceedings in this court for restitution of conjugal rights, she was carrying on an adulterous intercourse with Mr. Renshaw at the London Hotel.' His lordship expressed his hope 'that such an amount of profligacy was of very rare occurrence,' and recorded his opinion that 'Mr. Tourle was an honourable man, attached to his wife, and that there was no ground whatever for the charge brought against him by his wife that he had connived at his own dishonour.' Such was the lady whom Captain Renshaw, on joining the 6th Dragoons (who, being in India, had not heard of her case), introduced into the society of the wives and daughters of his brother officers. When after a time, the officers of the 6th Dragoons discovered the trick that had been played them, they laid the matter before their colonel, and requested that the lady should be excluded from a ball which was about to be given by the regiment. Colonel Crawley is stated to have taken the lady's part warmly, and to have maintained that as there was no proof in India that Mrs. Renshaw was the person referred to by Lord Campbell he should insist on her being received at the ball in question; and subsequently issued a strong official memorandum, to which he refers in his examination of Mr. Turnbull (*Blue Book*, p. 53), commanding the officers of his regiment never to allude to Mr. Renshaw's criminality any more; intimating to them at the same time that Captain and Mrs. Renshaw were, in his opinion, quite good enough society for them.

"Now it appears to me that a greater insult could scarcely be offered to a body of English officers and gentlemen than that which Captain Renshaw and Colonel Crawley thus offered to the officers of the 6th Dragoons and their families. The former had foisted into intimacy of their wives and daughters, for many months, a person whom Lord Campbell had denounced as 'a singularly profligate woman;' and, when the imposition which he had practised upon them came to be discovered he met with the strongest support from his colonel—a married man himself—and the very officer whose duty it clearly ought to have been to drive the guilty pair from the domestic society of the regiment. Colonel Crawley admits in the evidence recorded in the Blue Book that this difficulty about Captain and Mrs. Renshaw was the origin of his differences with his officers. In all those differences it is to be observed that Captain Renshaw, grateful, no doubt, for the support he and his wife had received from Colonel Crawley, was his colonel's *semper testis* on all occasions, and that throughout the persecution to which Mr. Smales was exposed, Captain Renshaw was always to be found active in front. Captain Renshaw was the officer at whose instigation the court of inquiry was held on Paymaster Smales, in which Mr. Smales was pronounced by Sir William Mansfield to have been improperly placed in arrest by Colonel Crawley; Captain Renshaw was the only captain of the regiment who saw Colonel Crawley at muster parade; Captain Renshaw was the officer who, happening to be concealed behind a pillar in the orderly-room on the occasion of a certain interview which took place between the paymaster and his Colonel, heard, unseen by Mr. Smales the conversation between them, and provided a written memorandum of it; Captain Renshaw was the officer who bore testimony before the Mhow court-martial that having, during a service of three years, served in three several regiments and under five commanding officers, he considered Colonel Crawley to be by far the most kind, conciliatory, and civil spoken commanding officer he had ever known; Captain Renshaw was the officer selected by Colonel Crawley to assist him in extorting confession from Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval; Captain Renshaw was the officer chosen by Colonel Crawley to sit on the committee appointed to investigate Mr. Smales's accounts; and Captain Renshaw is, I see, now brought over to England to give further testimony on Colonel Crawley's behalf. Were this ubiquitous and incessant correspondent captain about to appear as a witness in a civil court, the facts to which I have here adverted would all be brought out in cross examination, to show the *animus* with which his evidence was probably given; but, as "J. O." well remarks, real and effective cross-examination before a court-martial is out of the question, and I therefore hope you will publish this letter that the public may at last know on what sort of evidence Captain Smales has been convicted.

"Possibly at the time that Colonel Crawley declined to listen to Messrs. Turnbull and Smales's remonstrances against the continuance of Mrs. Renshaw in the society of his regiment, he had no positive proof before him that she was what she had been proved to be; but it was clearly his duty to have intimated to her husband the nature of the communication which had been made to him concerning his wife, and to have asked him what truth there was in it. And if Capt. Renshaw had replied so as to mislead Colonel Crawley, he would have done so at the hazard of his commission. But, up to the present moment, no steps have been taken by Colonel Crawley against Captain Renshaw for the insult which he is shown to have offered to the officers of the 6th Dragoons and their families; and we are now about to see the captain again placed in the witness-box by his colonel. One word more, Sir. When the party of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 6th Dragoons were sent off the other day to England from Mhow, to give evidence on the approaching trial, they left Mhow under the command of the senior officer with the party, Captain Weir. But before they embarked, Captain Weir was superseded, and the party of witnesses for the prosecution of Colonel Crawley was placed under the command of—Capt. Renshaw!"

THE GOLD CURRENCY QUESTION.

H. Brooke, Esq.,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce
Bombay.

Sir,—Since addressing you on the 1st inst. circumstances have led me to believe that a fuller statement of the reasons for which I advocate the introduction of a gold currency into India will tend to condense discussion. I, therefore, have the honor of requesting that you will be so good as to circulate the following additional remarks along with my previous letter.

I do not propose the adoption of a gold currency as a remedy for the existing monetary distress, but I do so with the conviction that such a measure would to a considerable extent protect us from the recurrence of any similar crisis.

India has long been notoriously the sink of the precious metals, and of late years its absorption of silver especially has enormously increased. Its silver coinage has not only had to satisfy the requirements of Commerce, as the medium of exchange, but it has had to supply a sufficiency of material to the silversmith and the jeweller. The mint has been pitted against the smelting-pot, and the coin, produced with so much patience and skill by the one, has been rapidly reduced into bangles by the other. Through the suspicious habit of the people prosperity adds little or nothing to the floating capital of the country, but the profits of trade as well as the savings of labour are buried in wasteful unproductiveness. The immense gains upon cotton, realised during the last few years, have to a large extent been as effectually withdrawn from circulation as though the silver were yet in an undiscovered mine.

Silver being the single standard of India, this unfortunate tendency to absorption more immediately affects that metal, and the probable result is sufficiently alarming. The annual production of silver of the whole world does not exceed ten millions sterling. During the last few years, therefore, India alone has annually taken, and to a great extent absorbed, more of the metal than has been produced by the whole world. It is clear that this cannot long continue without producing serious embarrassment. Either the European markets will be unable or unwilling to supply us, or the value of silver will rise to an extravagant extent. Under such circumstances it is not difficult to foresee that the present crisis must continually recur, and that commerce in this country must be periodically, if not permanently, crippled by the scarcity of the circulating medium. Considerations with regard to the convenience of the world in general, as well as of India in particular, therefore, would suggest the desirability of some measure to check the present useless drain of silver.

I propose the adoption of a gold currency upon a gold standard for India, therefore, on the following grounds:—

1. It would tend to check absorption.
2. It would check the exhaustion of silver and its undue enhancement in value.
3. It would ensure a rapid supply to meet demand in all times of pressure.
4. It would tend to steady the price both of gold and silver.
5. It would maintain an abundant silver-token currency for the convenience of the people.
6. It would promote direct intercourse with neighbouring colonies.
7. It would assimilate our currency to that of England.
8. It would be generally more convenient.

1. At present every rupee which is saved or gained can at once be added to the secret hoard of the native, and retired from circulation. With a gold coinage, any of pieces of about five and ten rupees, however, no intermediate sums could be withdrawn from circulation, except in silver-token-coins not intrinsically worth the sum they represent.

2. There would not, with a currency based upon this principle, be the same temptation to hoard the subsidiary token-coins, but in fact the greater the demand for them the more profitable would their issue be to the Government. It is probable that the superior convenience of gold would induce those who now possess hoarded rupees to exchange their silver for the more precious metal, and thus a good deal of the former may again be unearthed. The tendency, therefore, of a gold currency would be to check the rise of silver, on the one hand, and the fall of gold on the other, and to steady the balance of the two metals. This is no unimportant object, for if it be right to protect the public creditor from loss which might arise from the payment in gold of liabilities contracted in silver, it is no less right and desirable that the country should not have to pay a much larger sum than it received, through the rise in silver caused by its unhealthy absorption in India.

3. Dear money of course always naturally attracts supplies to the market, and thus the vacuum is filled up, and the pressure relieved. Two circumstances, however, greatly retard this remedy where there is a silver standard; first, the increasing scarcity of silver, and, second, the length of time required to coin it into rupees. Our present pressure, for instance, cannot possibly be relieved otherwise than slowly, because silver cannot be supplied with sufficient rapidity, and the mint cannot keep pace with the demand for rupees. With a gold currency, however, it is evident that the power of a mint is at once increased ten-fold, and, by any steamer, enough of gold might be introduced into the market to change scarcity into superabundance. No monetary pressure, therefore, could be of long duration, and the greater the demand, as indicated by high rates of discount, the more speedy would be the supply. The annual production of silver by the whole world, I have already mentioned, amounts to about ten millions sterling. Before the great discoveries in California and Australia the annual production of gold amounted only to about five or six millions, but, since the opening of those fields, it is estimated that during the last ten years 150 millions sterling of gold have been produced irrespective of any previous decade, and the annual production now amounts to about 25 millions sterling. This is sufficient for any probable demand.

4. The comparative scarcity of silver, and the abundance of gold, alone is an argument for the adoption of a gold currency in India, for the large demand for the latter, which this would create, would no doubt fully counterbalance the increased production, and even India's tendency to absorb the precious metals would be a mitigated evil, when transferred from silver to gold. Indeed considering the comparative course of prices of the two metals, it is probable that such a measure would have the effect of re-adjusting the balance between gold and silver, which has been disturbed by the gold discoveries of late years, and by India's drain of silver.

5. As all the subsidiary coinage, under a gold standard, would be merely silver token-coins, not intrinsically worth the full sum they represent, there would be little or no risk of their disappearing from circulation, and much of the inconvenience now arising out of the scarcity of small coin would be effectually prevented. The gold standard would, therefore, really increase and preserve the common circulating medium of the people of this country, instead of being beyond their means.

6. Mr. Laing, and the Select Committee on the currency Bill, pointed out the advantage of the direct commercial intercourse with neighbouring colonies which a gold currency would procure for us, and it requires no argument to show the absurdity of a system which forces a country, with abundance of gold in hand, to traverse half the globe in search of silver, before it can deal with a market at its very door.

7. The assimilation of the currency of India to that of England, it appears to me, would also be a very great advantage. It would draw the two countries closer together, and promote their intercourse. It would facilitate all exchange operations and abolish all the complication and confusion of accounts now kept in the double form of rupees and sterling.

8. The superior convenience of a gold currency for all purposes of private life needs no demonstration, and indeed its higher suitability for all commercial operations is equally clear. Its compactness renders its transport easy and economical, and saves the labour and loss of time which the payment of large sums in silver entail. Its actual intrinsic value, in a small form, alone would commend it as a circulating medium in preference to silver.

There are so many antagonistic elements in the system of a double standard of gold and silver that it cannot long continue without one or other of the metals entirely superseding the other, and although there are many objections to the single silver standard, I confess that it appears to me greatly preferable to the double. At least, under the silver standard, fresh supplies of the only circulating medium must continually be provided for the public, but under a double standard the probability is that the country would soon be entirely denuded of silver, and we should be practically left to the action of an imperfect gold currency, deprived of the great convenience of a subsidiary silver-token coinage.

I trust, therefore, that the Chamber may adopt the proposal for a gold currency upon a single gold standard for India, and urgently call the attention of Government to the important subject.—I have the honor of being Sir, your obedient servant,
WALTER R. CASSELS,
8th December 1863.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

INFANT SCHOOL AT POONA.

To His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B.,
Governor in Council, &c. &c.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, a Report, from the Venerable the Archdeacon, of an Examination in Religious Knowledge, which he has just made of the Infant Branch of the Bombay Education Society's School at Poona, and which in compliance with a usage sanctioned by Government takes place in immediate sequence in the official Visit of the Educational Inspector.

2. In handing up the Report I cannot refrain from expressing my own conviction of the admirable effects which the early training given in this School is calculated to produce. It is not long since I spent myself a morning there with unmixed satisfaction. The cheerful intelligence with which all my questions were answered, and the evident delight of the little pupils in the instructions they receive; together with that union of liberty and order which their behaviour exhibited, reflects the highest credit on the Mistress, Miss Henderson, as well as on her subordinates; all of whom owe their skill in teaching to her direction and example.—I have the honour to be, &c.,
Poona, 3rd Nov., 1863. J. BOMBAY.

The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to submit my report of the religious knowledge of the Poona Branch of the Byculla School, which I examined on the 2nd instant.

In the Old Testament their course of instruction had terminated with the Second Book of Kings, but finding them generally so well prepared to answer my questions, I did not confine myself to this limit, but gave them a general examination of the remaining books.

The principal prophecies concerning our Lord they were familiar with, and I was much pleased with the careful and correct manner in which they repeated from memory the whole of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah.

I then took them through the life of Christ, dwelling particularly upon his miracles and parables, and the intended purpose of the latter they seemed well to understand.

The Church Catechism was the next subject of examination. Here also it was manifest that the children had received a satisfactory training and that their thoughts had been directed beyond the letter to the scriptural meaning of the language of the Church.

Then followed a few questions upon the geography of the Holy Land, and their answers manifested a correct acquaintance with the different localities.

The examination was concluded by repeating texts of Scripture, and several Hymns, in both of which there was not only correctness but an emphatic character manifested, evincing an interest in them which was truly pleasing.

Altogether I was much pleased with what I saw and heard, leaving one with the impression that the training of these Children was evidently carried on by those who thoroughly understood the easiest mode of communicating knowledge, and of making it a pleasure instead of a toil to children of such tender years.—I have, &c.,
M. BOYS, Archdeacon.
Poona, 3rd November 1863.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has perused with great satisfaction the testimony borne by His Lordship the Bishop, to the condition and progress of this Institution, and concurs in the encomiums bestowed by His Lordship on the Superintendent of the School.

LOCAL.

WE are requested to call attention to a lecture to be delivered in the Cathedral at 6 o'clock P.M., to-day, on "the second advent of Christ," as connecting us with the Resurrection, by the Revd. Francis Gell acting chaplain of Kirkee.

THE *Malta* with the English Mail, anchored yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; the postal delivery peons did not leave the Post Office until half-past nine o'clock P.M., or five and a half hours after the steamer anchored. The delay is mainly attributable to the great distance at which the steamers are anchored from the Bunder, and at nearly one mile from the buoy marked out for the mail-steamers, the boats having to row against both wind and tide. We believe an officer from the Master Attendant's Department visits the out-going steamers, and it would be well if some steps were taken by this Department for the benefit of the public and passengers by the in-coming mail-steamers, likewise.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on this day.
(BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)
Suit for Settlement of Issues.

596 Nundoo widow *vs.* Gunneshaing Khooshalling.
508 Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkerseth *vs.* Madowrow Purshotumjee.
613 Allaruckia Soomar and another *vs.* C. Forjett.
614 Crustnarao Wassoodewjee *vs.* Parvutteebai widow.
615 Shah Kessowee Arjoon *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Goolam Hoossain.
616 Nanabhoy Pandoorung *vs.* Kerrosa Socajee and others.
617 Custoorchund Amundroop *vs.* Burjorjee Cursetjee.
618 Mottulall Sewlall *vs.* Purtabmull Manmull.
619 Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Ahmed Bhpatay *vs.* Premabai widow.
620 Thacker Culliamjee Ladha *vs.* Thacker Bhanjee Jewraz.
621 Dhunjeebhoy Jehangeer and another *vs.* Kessurvow widow and others.
526 Balcrustna Moroba *vs.* The Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkerseth.
510 Khoja Cassum Sajun *vs.* Jamsetjee Pestonjee Dewacha and another.
580 Bhowaney Wissvanath Cammaday *vs.* Veeraishwur Sadasew Chitray and another.
466 Jumsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* Shariffkhan Ganjee.
530 Godowurdha *vs.* Nana Kessow.
536 Ardaseer Byramjee *vs.* Jamsetjee Adarjee.
547 Hajee Mahomed Sadruck *vs.* Abjud Dowlut bin Nasur Deoulut &c.
306 Rustomjee Lalljee and another *vs.* Cadur Coatien.
621 Meerum Ally Eyoob *vs.* Nanabhoy Dinnanath.

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 10th Dec. 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.
FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.
Seventh Day, 10th Dec. 1863.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

His Lordship having taken his seat, on the Bench at 10 o'clock precisely, the following Gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. W. B. JOHNSTONE,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Bapty, E. W. C. Marshall, T. Crawford, W. H. Nicholson, H. Cowley, J. L. F. Connel, J. King, F. D'Silva, Bomonjee Nanabhoy, Narrayen Dinnathjee, and Mahomed Ebrahim Pundey.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—Abdool Rayman, Dajee Sunajee, Bhickajee Ramjee, and Avon, Chinaman, were placed at the bar under several indictments for maliciously instituting a criminal prosecution, and for perjury.

The Advocate General and Mr. Burton, instructed by Mr. Verral appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anstey and Mr. Cooper instructed by Mr. Carter, for the defence.

The Advocate General opened the case by stating that this was a prosecution arising from the present prosecutors having been convicted, upon the evidence of the prisoners, of being guilty of attempted burglary; the prosecutors had suffered a term of imprisonment, and believed now that they were in a position to prove that the accusation upon which they were convicted was false, the case had been tried before a Magistrate who did not think there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to warrant him in sending the case before a jury, the prosecutors had therefore availed themselves of the privilege of sending the case before the Grand Jury, who had returned a true bill. The Advocate General then stated the facts of the case, as appears in the evidence, and the first witness called was,

Mr. H. R. Wilcox, Architect and surveyor, was called to prove the correctness of the plan before the Court of the 1st prisoners shop and the surrounding neighbourhood; he also stated in evidence, that the only way in which a person could gain entrance to the 1st prisoners shop, (except by the front entrance) was by a gully at the back of the house, into which the privies of all the surrounding houses emptied, and no one could traverse that gully without wading, certainly knee-deep in filth of all description. The witness also stated that the premises were divided from the next by a plank partition in which were chinks and holes through which any one could see what was passing on either side.

By Mr. Anstey.—It is possible for a person flying from justice to place his foot on the rubble wall at the back of the house and to displace the bamboo's alongside; at the bottom of the yard, at the back of the house, there is a privy made of planks, behind the privy the wall looking into the gully is broken to the extent of 3 or 4 feet on each side of the breach; the wall is 4 feet high.

By Mr. Burton.—No person could get into the yard at the back of the house except through the gully, or by going through a house on either side and getting over the walls; did not know if any one could exist a night in the gully; is very certain he could not; there was no room for a man to pass through the breach at the back of the privy, the back of the privy being flush with the wall on either side.

Mr. Brown, Police Magistrate said, he recollected the 22nd of July 1862, and a charge being preferred against the present prosecutors for housebreaking, and tried the case and convicted them and recollected the three first gave evidence for the prosecution. No. 4 was called by the then prisoners, and the evidence of the chinamen was interpreted by a half-caste chinese boy who was fully competent to interpret (here the depositions were read which were taken before Mr. Brown in the above case.) After the term of imprisonment which was inflicted had expired the defendants in the above case took out summonses against the present prisoners, but not considering there was sufficient evidence, he dismissed the case, since which he had seen the premises where the offence was alleged to have been committed, and was still of opinion that there was sufficient evidence to convict upon.

Mr. Anstey rose and said that the prosecution should be dismissed; it was a private prosecution; there was nothing on writing; no magistrate had committed it; no one had been bound in recognizance either for prosecution or defence; if this had been in England the Bill would never have passed; this was a mischievous practice allowing private prosecutions, it was in fact a second trial a thing not allowed; any scoundrel upon serving his time at Byculla in working out a sentence justly imposed, may come under this system and impeach the judgment of our Magistrates upon occasion and prosecute their prosecutors; if there was any country in the world where it should not be allowed it was India, a country, as yet wholly unprepared for the exercise of such a privilege.

His Lordship asked Mr. Anstey if he had any authority to bear out his application. Mr. Anstey cited the Act 22 and 23 Vict, cap 17, which provided that no private prosecution should be allowed unless the prosecutor had been bound over to prosecute, or the accused detained in custody or liberated on recognizance; in this case neither precaution had been taken. His Lordship said he wished he could entertain the application, but he could find no rule, this Court was analogous and not subject to the Queen's Bench, and were not bound by rules which bound them.

Affoo said, I am a barber and live at the Haymarket. I know Assee Amanee. I remember the night I was arrested. I was convicted the next morning by Mr. Brown; a man named Assee Amanee was also convicted with me, we were arrested together; the evening before our arrest we were together, I was with him night and day. I know the 4th prisoner. I saw him that night. he came to call me; that was about half past 9 o'clock, he came to Ajee's Shop. Ajee is a chinaman. Avon came to call me and I and Assee went to his Shop in Bhendy Bazaar road, he gave us two cups of Chandool to smoke. Whilst smoking we were lying on a bench, the bench was on the right hand as you enter the Shop. I did not leave the Shop, at half past eleven o'clock I said I going. Amon said was "do not go now go in the morning" I did not go, I remained lying on the plank, we sat there and talked. I did not sleep. I know the 1st prisoner, he is an enemy of mine; at half past 3 o'clock Abdool Ramon came there with two or three Sepoys, two of them are at the bar, the door was closed when they came, it was opened by Avon. On Abdool Ramon calling out to him, they all entered. At that time I was lying on the same plank upon which I had been sitting all the night; upon coming in the Sepoys seized me and Assee, and searched us but nothing was found upon us. Abdool Ramon suggested search that should be made under where I was lying, the Sepoy searched, (the 2nd prisoner) he found a knife some keys and a piece of iron; the iron had not the wooden handle it has now I had never seen either of these articles before they were produced by the sepoy from under the bench. After these things were found Abdool Ramon took them from the sepoy. I did not during the night go into the yard or near a gully that night. I was not arrested in the yard but in the shop, when we went to the shop it was after the hour of shutting shop. Abdool was present when the Sepoy searched me; when arrested we were taken to the Moombadavy chowky and was placed before Mr. Brown the next morning. Abdool Ramon, Avon and the two Sepoys were witnesses against me. I had no one to defend me and was convicted. I was innocent of any crime. I did not know in the Court what it was all about; there was a half caste-boy there who spoke to me, but I did not understand all he said, I was examined on an after occasion before Mr. Brown and other witnesses were examined; the case was dismissed. Assee was not examined then, Abdool Ramon and myself are countrymen, he is a Mahomedan, he was formerly of the same religion as myself I have a religion. I did not understand Avon's evidence, before Mr. Brown. I did not know whether it was for or against me, neither I nor Assee cross examined any of the witnesses. I did not say that I could not recognise the two prisoners as the Sepoy that came to the shop. I said I did not know the three other Sepoys.

ASSEE AMANEE.—the other prosecutor in this case, corroborated the evidence given by the last witness, and said that the enmity existing between the prosecutors and Abdool Ramon arose from the time of the latter turning Mussulman, and also on that account.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow.

The Court rose at 6-45 P. M.

BENGAL.

A TELEGRAPHIC message received from Madras announces the death at sea, on board the screw-steamer, *Calcutta*, on the 25th ult., of Major A. B. Fenwick, of the late 5th European Regiment, and officiating in the Stud Department. Major Fenwick left this port in the *Calcutta* on sick leave to the Cape, and died, as above stated, a few days after getting to sea.—*Englishman, Dec. 1.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MR. PRINCE AND HIS ABODE OF LOVE.

(Daily Telegraph, Oct. 26.)

ONLY those friends of social progress whose zeal is far in excess of their discretion can believe that superstition and fanaticism are soon likely to vanish from the earth. The perpetual harvest of the knave is still to be reaped from the field of ignorance and credulity. In spite of all our reforms, the trade of charlatan is yet one that may be adopted with a prospect of considerable pecuniary profit. The hankering after mysteries and marvels is almost as common as ever, both with the silly rich and the uneducated poor. A duly-trained and disciplined intellect recognises something essentially miraculous in every common aspect of Nature, and requires no thaumaturgic tricks to strengthen that feeling of reverence and piety which rises spontaneously from the sight of the rising sun or of the midnight stars. Cagliostro is not needed to explain Cosmos, but the weak brains which recoil in fear from any attempt to grasp the physical phenomena of creation have a certain credulity which requires perpetual stimulants. It would be idle to say that education, in the usual acceptation of the term, will alter this. A host of the good people who believe in what is oddly called "Spiritualism"—perhaps on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, because all its manifestations are essentially material—would be able to write an account of table-turning in hexameters, or to celebrate the raps in iambics. When a man's appetite grows jaded, and when he turns with distaste from wholesome food, it is frequently found that cayenne pepper is of important service. "Spiritualism" is the cayenne of faith. Duchesses have been known to gaze through a crystal globe with much the same eager interest as that shown by a poor milliner's girl when she hurriedly shuffles the fortune-teller's cards. Extremes meet; the imbecility of Belgravia fraternizes with the ignorance of Bethnal-green. . . . .

We do not know many persons whose complete frustration and permanent embarrassment could be more agreeable to us than those of Mr. Prince, of the Agapemone. This "prophet," whose doctrines could scarcely be stated without blasphemy, and whose peculiar system of free love" could hardly be described without infringing the salutary provisions of Lord Campbell's Act, has not for some months past been brought prominently before the public. There are, unfortunately, so many evils of a still more serious character in this world of ours, that if a man will but hold his tongue he can soon obtain the boon of oblivion. Brother Prince has certainly had no reason to court publicity. His appearances in the law courts have been—let us hasten to say it—strictly involuntary. A prophet not averse to the good things of this life, he simply desires to be left alone with his doctrines, his dowagers, and his dinner. It would be unfair to accuse him of an indiscriminate desire to proselytise. This astute fisher makes his net with somewhat large meshes; the small fry may slip through, but he never willingly releases the big ones. He does not go out into the highways and byways seeking for converts; he quietly enters the parlour, and notices the position of the keys. There is much discretion about Brother Prince—great method in his badness. Joe Smith, his prototype, may have been quite as unscrupulous, but he was scarcely so discriminating. Poor Thom, the Cornish tailor, who, as "Sir William Courtenay, Knight of Malta," was shot in Bossenden Wood, may have advanced equally unfounded pretensions; but he had not half Prince's sagacity, or he would never have exposed himself to the risk of a bullet. Prince has studied his country and its customs. He knows very well that even a nuisance cannot be abolished illegally, and that, whatever his character may be, he has, so long as certain conditions are observed, as good a claim to the protection of the Somersetshire constabulary as the most reputable gentleman in that picturesque shire. He feareth not Judge Lynch, knowing that said functionary is happily in much disfavour amongst the English people. If indignant rustics should venture to mob him, he would send the indignant rustics to the county gaol. It is, we suppose, one of the peculiar compensations for performing shameful actions, that a man becomes shame-proof. Turpin, fresh from taking a purse on Hounslow-heath, would not have cared much for an insinuation that he occasionally cheated at cards. We are far from comparing Mr. Prince to Richard Turpin. There are many differences between them. Turpin defied the criminal law; Mr. Prince has only occasionally disregarded even those minute legal provisions which relate to property and to marital rights.

The Agapemone, the Abode of Love, is, we are delighted to hear on the authority of a local journal, doing by no means well. We do not mean morally, for we should not take the trouble to record so obvious a truism. The fact is that Brother Prince has no longer, it would seem, a large balance at his bankers. Mr. Carlyle has said that bankruptcy is the true Nemesis. Mr. Prince has been fond of a good table, not averse to generous wines, and much given to keeping a large stud. The time of enforced retrenchment has at length come. Ugly stories are flying about the country of women caged in this Somersetshire seraglio who have gone mad; but a "prophet" could afford to disregard these vulgar rumours, and it might indeed be fairly pleaded that such insanity was not occasioned *in* the Agapemone, but was proved by the very fact of the patient entering it. Shorn, however of his former splendour, arrived at the shabby-genteel stage of religious imposition—reduced, so to speak, to half-rations—the position of a Don Juan *plus* Stiggins can scarcely be a pleasant one. It is cheering to reflect that the days of the Agapemone are numbered, and that its course is almost run. It is infinitely better that it should expire of inanition than that it should have been swept away from the face of the earth by any sudden outburst of popular indignation. The law must not be strained, however sore and grievous may be the provocation: We really think that Mr. Prince will soon have to leave Somersetshire. Wherever he goes, a man of his undeniable ability will be able to obtain a livelihood, but it is possible that his remaining career will be of a humbler character. As a prophet and as a landlord, he seems to have come to the end of his tether. We could wish that it had not been quite so long; but we shall wait, with a hopeful anxiety, the tidings that this house of remarkable ill-fame has been finally broken up; that its inmates have either returned to their friends, or have been safely placed in Hanwell; and that the "prophet" himself has been compelled to seek a living in a different way. The vagaries of the man's dupes have made the Agapemone somewhat of a nuisance as well as a scandal. Let us rejoice to hear that it is not likely to exist much longer.

THE PUFF SYSTEM.

(London Review, Oct. 17.)

ANYBODY who is wearied of the magazines and novels of the day, may find a wholesome and lively satisfaction by retiring for a while from the literary pastures in the middle of the volume to the fields and suburbs of advertisement, which (by the kindness of the publishers) may be seen skirting the book on either side. Each publisher of talent keeps at the beginning and end of every work a set of literary hothouses, in which he stores up the rarest and most remarkable puffs. As a rule, it is quite worth the reader's while to abandon his pursuit of intellectual food in the midst of a poem or tale, and to take an evening stroll through these curious collections. In the first place he will discover a good deal that throws light upon the susceptibilities and vanities of authors. No wonder that writers object to anything but a "kindly spirit" in criticism, when they are accustomed to browse upon such delicacies. In the second place, he will learn to what extraordinary lengths one man or woman will go in praising another man's or woman's book. The adulation which even ordinary and inferior works seem to command from a certain school of newspaper critics is absolutely Oriental. There is a regular course and order in these things. After running the gauntlet in London a mangled author returns home, and his sainted remains receive the worship of his provincial press. If strength of language is the test by which praise or blame is to be measured, it must be very rarely that any book receives at the hands of the best critics any chastisement, which is not amply counterbalanced by the honey and treacle administered elsewhere. The flattery so profusely lavished is very generally genuine. There are doubtless an infinite number of people in the world who sincerely believe that there is no novelist like Mrs. Beecher Stowe, no poet like Miss Procter, no philosopher like their own Tupper. When such is the standard by which they measure the productions of the day, it is not surprising that they are prepared to look on all literary works in a cheery and enthusiastic way. Besides these amiable lunatics, there are always a number of admirers who either are friends of the author, or know his family, or are interested in the family in which the authoress is governess. They consider it a friendly, a genial thing, to think the book a good one; and to praise it indiscriminately wherever they may go. Whatever is the cause the effect is the same. There is nobody in the world, says the proverb, that is not made for some one else to fall in love with. The maxim which is true of men and women is equally true of books. It is only when all the puffs of the month are collected by an enterprising publisher, and set side by side in a blushing row, that the spectacle becomes striking and unique.

The "kindly spirit" of the press appears to have been poured out with extraordinary unction upon the gifted Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, whose burning eloquence is just now making itself heard all over England. Mr. Beecher is fortunate enough to be the author of "Royal Truths" and "Life Thoughts,"—works which we have not yet seen, but which, if we are to judge by the criticisms, of Mr. Beecher's friends, must be the masterpieces of the age. Nor is Mr. Beecher only an author. He seems to have the power of making his "Royal Truths" appreciated in the very highest quarters. The following strange metaphor has been culled, for the advertisement of his works, from the admiring *Patriot*:—

"To those who like a fresh dewy thought to lay upon their heart in the morning or to lay upon a friend's heart, we heartily commend this vigorous and healthy book."

This glowing panegyric comes, it is obvious, from a feminine quiver. No man would ever dream of calling for a fresh dewy thought in the morning. He would infinitely sooner have a fresh egg. Nor can we conceive of the most enthusiastic masculine admirer of Mr. Beecher wanting any of his "Royal Truths" to lay upon anybody's heart before breakfast. If there is a time when an Englishman is dead to all poetry and sentiment it is certainly at this part of the day; and the only thing that he would at all care to have fresh and dewy would be the butter. The *Northern Ensign* is as laudatory as the *Patriot*, though apparently it does not get up so early, and does not require to be supplied regularly with a "Royal Truth" contemporaneously with the morning's milk:—

"This work is happily named. It is, indeed, a book brimful of burning, brilliant, beautiful 'Royal Truths;' each one more powerfully practical than another."

The favour of the style, the tremendous power of alliteration, and the concluding paradox of the above, incline us to think that the *Northern Ensign* comes from the other side of the Channel, and resides not a hundred miles from Ossory. It is possible to understand how a book can be brimful of what is brilliant, beautiful, and burning; though, if it be indeed all this, it must be the best literary powder-magazine going. But how each truth can be more powerfully practical than another—except in "Ould Ireland"—we defy the *Northern Ensign* to explain. It is the old story over again of the Chartist orator and the Irishman: "Tell me, Pat," says the Chartist, "is not one man as good as another?" "Faith," says Pat, "he is, and a deal better too!" The last of Mr. Beecher's friends whom we shall call upon the present occasion is the *Glasgow Morning Journal*:—

"In every page there is an exuberance of fresh, beautiful, living thought; and the reading of the book by snatches (which is obviously the way to read it) is like a trip to the Lakes or Highlands. The reader is made a healthier, happier, better man.

There is something exceedingly humorous in the state of mind of the critic who has at one and the same moment come to the conclusion that a work is full of fresh and living thought, and yet that the obvious way to read the book is to read it "by snatches." Fatigue and admiration in such a case seem to be so admirably blended that the trip to the Lakes or the Highlands may not after all be an inapposite comparison. We can imagine that Mr. Beecher is a medicine which is best suited for application upon the homoeopathic system; and we have no wish to insist upon his being taken in anything like large doses.

From this American hero we pass to Miss Dora Greenwell, a lady of whose work upon patience the *Witness* very candidly and clearly says:—

"This is the most thoughtful and suggestive book of our day."

The literary treacle upon which Miss Greenwell is fed comes in a large measure from our contemporary the *Athenæum*. *Demortuis et de morientibus nil nisi bonum.* If there is anything that makes the admiring reader pray that the excellent journal in question may live a thousand years, it is the wish that some one may be left to write such splendid extracts as the following:—

"Miss Greenwell seems to us to be peculiarly fitted with natural gifts for entering into the chambers of the human heart, and to be spiritually endowed to walk there with a brightening influence, cheering, soothing exalting with words of comfort and looks of love, as a kind of Florence Nightingale, walking the hospital of ailing souls."

The *Patriot* used Mr. Beecher for laying on "a friend's" heart at breakfast-time. The *Athenæum*, with still more daring imagery, employs Miss Greenwell to walk inside. After this audacious trifling with the human person on the part of Miss Greenwell, we fear that nothing is left for anybody else, except indeed it be jumping down "a friend's" throat. From Miss Greenwell we pass to a certain Dr. Huntingdon, who, we learn from the advertisements, has published a work upon Christian life and doctrine. A year before its appearance—if we are to credit one of his warmest admirers—this gentleman was a distinguished Socinian preacher. Within the short space of twelve months he was converted into one of the lights of the Christian Church. Even in these days of railways and electric telegraphs it must be confessed that this is very rapid sprouting. If the Church's pillars are so quickly built, there is no fear of her falling; but ordinary theologians are not blessed with this extraordinary capacity for growth in learning and in grace. The *Caledonian Mercury*, however, hails the advent of the new convert's first theological work in these terms, which at once place him among the stars of orthodoxy and by the side of St. Bernard, Calvin, Thomas, a Kempis, or Jeremy Taylor:—

"For freshness of thought, power of illustration, and evangelical earnestness, this writer is not surpassed by the ablest theologians in the palmiest days of the Church."

Next let us take a volume by Horace Bushnell, D.D. upon "Nature and the Supernatural," of which the *Scottish Congregational Magazine*, in the innocence of its heart, and betraying a naive horror of first-rate literature, says:—

"Though this is a great work, for such we deem it, it is not an obscure, much less a dull one."

The only comment to be selected from the *Eclectic Review* is a powerful and a telling one,

"To thoughtful, open, and candid minds this will be a priceless volume."—*The Eclectic Review.*

After this startling commercial announcement, it is a relief to learn from the more matter of-fact publisher that Dr. Bushnell is actually for sale, and that the most open, thoughtful, and candid mind in Europe may really purchase him for three and sixpence. Pursuing the same even course, we next arrive at Miss Tytler's "Papers for Thoughtful Girls," a title which (without disparagement to the merits of the volume, whatever they be) we do not hesitate to pronounce the most forbidding that we have ever seen chosen by a candidate for literary laurels. We do not know Miss Tytler, indeed we never saw her; in all probability we shall never see her work. It is, therefore, upon pure and abstract principles, and in the most thorough spirit of impartiality, we humbly represent to the *Evangelical Magazine* that to put a casual lady at one fell swoop above Lord Bacon and Archbishop Whately is very considerably "tall" talking even for a religious periodical. Yet this is what the *Evangelical Magazine* is willing to do gratuitously for the happy Miss Tytler.

"She discourses about youth, intellect, beauty, friendship, love, godliness, life,—with the practical purpose, wise discrimination, and rich thoughtfulness of Archbishop Whately or Lord Bacon; and then she does what neither of our great ethical philosophers could have done,—tells an admirable story illustrative of her theme.

After this, we need say no more. The Art of Puffing can no higher go. We will only give two more elegant extracts, the one from our contemporary the *Witness*, who says of Madame de Gasparin's "Near and Heavenly Horizons":—

"These pages are like gossamer threads beaded with radiant dew drops."

The other is from the fluent, the ubiquitous A. K. H. B.:—

"I would rather be the author of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast table' than of all Shelley's writings put together."

This short and comical paragraph is as good as a voluminous essay "concerning the lamentable condition of Mr. A. K. H. B." It is one of the many fresh and dewy thoughts which that intellectual writer is so fond of laying on the human heart of his friends. Only one thing seems to us to be yet wanted. It is that Mr. A. K. H. B, would inform us when and where it was sitting on a gate, or that this remarkable reflection occurred to him; whether he was or leaning upon his horse's nose. Afterwards, we should wish to prefer a further humble and simple petition to him. Is he in the habit of jotting down his unvarnished thoughts and publishing them in periodicals of the day. Has the unvarnished thought ever occured to him whether he would prefer to have been Milton or Martin Tupper? It is a serious question, and admits of many pro's and con's for a reflective mind; and we have no doubt that the advertisements of Mr. Martin Tupper's poems depend very mainly upon his decision. In the meantime, while he is deliberating upon the point, we have no hesitation in letting his literary criticism on "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" close the series we have given above, as the crowning triumph of the "kindly" school of criticism. There is no doubt that it is happy for the world there are people whose tastes dispose them to invert the ordinary laws of literary judgment. It is a fortunate thing that what are some people's geese are other people's swans. So long, however, as this is the case, it is as well that some should be left who do not hesitate to call a spade a spade, and a goose a goose.

Business Announcements.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

Athenian, Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) the Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.
Exhibition Photographs (large size).
A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Goods, &c. &c.
1 Case Photographic Albums.
A few Packages Hardware, &c. &c.
A few Bolts superior Canvas.
Bombay, 14th December 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.
AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE, AGATE, AND ALABASTER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, the selected portion of the most beautiful Italian Ornaments, in Marble, Alabaster, and Agate, consisting of very handsome Flower Vases, Baskets, Fruits, such as Pears, Apples, Grapes, Appricots, Figs, and Dogs, Birds, Cigar Trays, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

The Ornaments are now on view, and will be sold positively to close account.

The sale will commence precisely at 11½ A. M.

On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 1 P.M., at their Rooms, Grey Shirtings, T. R. Scarfs, one Case of Wall Papers, assorted Dressing Combs, one Case of Accordians, and Sundry other Articles.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th December 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
AN AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT No. 2, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 2, Grant Buildings, the neat Household Furniture, &c., of Mr. E. FERRBORN, (changing his residence), the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, and Tea Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Candlesticks, Salver, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, &c., and the Furniture, all Carved Blackwood, such as Circular, Dining, Pier, and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoneers, Sideboards, Easy Arm and Rocking Chairs, one Mahogany Bagatelle Board on Blackwood Stand, Bronze Clock, Screens, Hatstand, Rich Engravings in Gilt and Maple Frames, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Hanging Argand Lamps, one Carved four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Books, Dispense and Sundry Articles.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 26th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Large new Single-poled Jubbulpore Tent, 20 by 16, with Carpet, Checks, and separate Compartments.
1 Do. do. do. do.
1 Jubbulpore Swiss-Cottage Tent, nearly new.
The above to be seen on the Esplanade, north of the Sally Port.
One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th December 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

				Per Cask.
Salt & Co.'s India Pale Ale in Casks of	3 doz.	Qts.	at Rs.	13-8
„	„ 6	„ pints	„	15
„ Porter	„ 3½	„	„	14
Barclay & Perkin's London Stout	„ 4	„ Qts.	„	16
„	„ 8	„ pints	„	20
				Per Case.
Marnette & Son's Cyder	„ 1	„ Qts.	at Rs.	9
	„ 2	„ pints	„	11
Field & Sons Sherry	„ 1	„ Qts.	„	12
A. Motelay's Cognac	„ 1	„	„	12

ROBERT FRITH & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.			
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	„ 17	do.	pints.
Boury Mousseux do.	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	„ 36	do.	quart.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.			
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do.	quarts
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do.	quarts
CLARET.			
St. Julien 1856. Montbenil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 Do.	„ 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856. Do.	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858. Do.	„ 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.	„ 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	„ 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville Do.	„ 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte Do.	„ 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal....Amontillado	per dozen		Rs. 36
Red ... Pale Dry	„		„ 30
Bronze do. White do. Good Dinner Wines	„		„ 24
Brown do. Yellow do.	„		„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„		„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do.	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		„	„ 34
Do. Leoville			„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
Do.	Pints	„	„ 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's		„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. Cuniffe		„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s		„	„ 41
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A De Paul's	Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still Moselle { By Deinhard and Jordan }		„	„ 39
HOCK MOSELLE	Pints	„	„ 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABSYNTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	„	„ 18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30.			
RUM ... Fine old Jamaica		„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM ... S. Booth & Co.		„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		„	„ 21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles	Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do.	Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do.	Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do.	Quarts	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.
BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS QUARTS AND PINTS.
TENNENT'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Guiness's Stout in Quarts and Pints,
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

Business Announcements.

. BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.
(Just received)
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

F. BORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general, that he has received by last Overland Mail a splendid stock of Paris and London jewellery, of last fashion, also watches all well selected and moderate price, a good opportunity for approaching holidays.
38, Medow Street, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.
JUST RECEIVED, and now on view, the following, NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOOD viz.:—
Kid Gloves, very superior.
Ladies' Black and White Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
Rich Moire Antiques.
Colored Glace and Check Silks.
Black and White Glace Silks.
Fancy Silk Robes.
Pink, Blue, White and Black Satin.
White, Black, Blue and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crape, "in all colors."
Colored Muslin Dresses.
Silk Grenadine Dresses.
Black Barege and Mohair.
Black Silk Grenadine.
Riding Belts for Ladies.
White Flowers.
Fine and Coarse Book Muslins.
Plain White Grenadine.
Plain and Striped Black Muslins.
Half Mourning Muslins.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored French Lawns.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlaton.
Black Silk Velvet.
ALSO,
Daily expected, a large and choice assortment of Millinery &c., per *City of Carlisle* and Overland.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

NEW MILLINERY JUST ARRIVED.
MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.,
(Next door to Henderson & Co.)
RESPECTFULLY beg to call attention to their fresh and varied stock of new and fashionable MILLINERY, just to hand per Overland Mail, consisting chiefly of—
Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the best quality and latest style, trimmed and untrimmed.
Embroidered Grenadine and Spanish Lace Shawls.
Victoria Skeletons, and Shawl Improvers.
Colored and White Organdi Muslin Robes.
Alexandra Coronets, and Back Bows.
Tortise Shell Back Combs of the latest style.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Fancy Rich Silk Parasols.
Black and White Glace Silk.
Flowered French Gauze, for Ball Dresses.
White and assorted Colored Kid Gloves.
White, Black and assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Flower Wreaths, with Bouquet, to match.
Assorted Colored Rose Buds.
Fancy-worked Book Marks.
White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.
Babies Embroidered White and Drab Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match, Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegrettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	„ 90
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	„ 185
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	„ 80
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	„ 85
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	„ 40
Do. Do. second class	„ 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	„ 60
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	„ 35
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from Rs. 15 to	„ 30
Railway Time Keepers.	
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.	
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs 30 to	„ 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	„ 25

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'-pearl from Rs 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs. 30
Royal Arch do.	„ 30
Master Masons' Apron	„ 15
Do. „ Sash	„ 15
Rose Croix Jewels	„ 10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	„ 20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	„ 10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	„ 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	„ 15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	„ 14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.
Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta. Surat.
Madras. Ahmedabad.
Sholapore. Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. ... 2s. 1d. „
On Demand ... 2s. 0½d. „
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-66 cts. „
3 Do. Do. ... „ 2-63 „
On Demand ... „ 2-58 „

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ... 2s. 1⅛d. „
„ 3 do. ... 2s. 1d. „
„ 2 do. ... 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 1 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. „
On demand ... }
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0½d.
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 2s. 0½d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rup
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do 2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland ... } On demand...2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland ... }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable on *demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℘ cent ℘ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
3 do. ... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
2 do. ... 2s. 1d. do.
1 do. ... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
On demand ... 2s. 0⅞d. do.

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 9th December 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ... at 2s. 1⅛d. „
3 Do. ... at 2s. 1⅛d. „
2 Do. ... at 2s. 1d. „
1 Do. ... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0⅞d. „

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ 3 do. ... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ 2 do. ... 2s. 1d. do.
„ 1 do. ... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
„ On demand ... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Circular Notes ... 2s. 0⅞d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.
CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ 3 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
„ 2 do. 2s. 1d. do.
„ 1 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
„ on demand 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.
Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

Business Announcements.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.
Large Purple Knolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endive
Beffanin's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet.
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Kale.
Spinach.
Turnip.
And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

H. WALKER'S

PATENT RIDGED-EYED NEEDLES.—The Ridged-eyed Needles extend the cloth so that the thread passes through it quickly and without the slightest drag. They are most easily threaded. Very favourable opinions of them have been expressed in the "Engineer," the "Catalogue of the Society of Arts," the "Glasgow Practical Mechanic;" and numerous scientific journals.
H. WALKER manufactures every kind of Needles, Pins, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c. The Penelope Crochets, the Uncotopic Crochets, and improved Tambours are made by his Patented Machinery.
Fancy Packages in great variety.
H. WALKER is specially appointed Manufacturer to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Established 1833.
Manufactory: Queen's Works, Alcester, Warwickshire.
London Warehouse: 47 Gresham Street, E.C.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Judged by the immense demand, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in various British Colonies, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.
Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A NATIVE MEDICAL MAN IN BOMBAY.
Agiary-lane, Native Town, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1855.
DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent *Cough Lozenges* do in Pulmonary Diseases. I am a Medical Practitioner in Bombay, and am satisfied with their good effect, and would feel obliged by your sending me the wholesale price for a quantity.
I remain Sir, yours respectfully,
T. KEATING, Esq. COWASJI RUTTONJI KHARADI.
Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, by Treacher & Co., Druggists.
Agents.—D. CANTHER AND CO., Chemists, Meerut; Messrs. Allen, Barnes and Co., Umballah, Lahore, Meean Meer, and Simla.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This Powder is quite *harmless to Animal Life*, but is unrivalled in destroying Musquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.
SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those Insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.
Sold in Packets, and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Take notice; each genuine packet bears the abovenamed address.
Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.
Prepared and sold in Tins and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.
OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.
Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,
AND FOR
GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated assets exceed	£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	£ 280,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed	£1,290,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.
Policies indisputable Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in Issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.
Are more moderate than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	3
50	33	3	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	14	14
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rs. 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been very materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

NOTICE.
THE rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
For Forms of proposal, Prospectuses, Reports, &c., apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st December, 1858.

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